THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

BLOODY WORK IN CUBA.

Wholesale Butchery of Spanish Prisoners

Americans Among the Victims

No Tidings of the Missing Steamships

A Criminal Sentenced Before Conviction

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CUBA.

Wholesale Butchery of Spanish Prisoners by the Cubans—Americans Among the Victims.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—I have another wholesale execution of Cubans, and of two American citizens, to announce. When Colonel Gonzales Boet captured the family of the Cuban General Figueredo, he also took a number of documents and letters addressed to the General.

From these the Spaniards claim to have discovered the existence of a junta, or association, in Santiago City, whose mission was to assist the insurgents in all possible ways. From forty to fifty persons—planters, merchants, lawyers, doctors, clerks, etc.—were at once arrested, and the latest news informs us that thirteen of the most prominent have been tried by a military commission—formed, as usual in this island, for the purpose of condemning—found guilty of *infidencia* (disloyalty), sentenced to death and executed.

The only letter I have received gives the names of only five of the victims, as follows:—Senor Andres La Puente, the Grand Orient of the Freemasons of the island, a very wealthy planter, and a man universally esteemed for his benevolence and fine abilities; Captain Jose Villalongo, once an officer of the Spanish army; Don Jose M. Portondo, a planter, and the two American citizens, Messrs. Charles Damnery and John F. Portuondo—the first an American by birth and the second by naturalization.

The acting American Consul at Santiago, A. E. Phillips, Esq., in his report of the affair to the American Consul-General here, in part repairs the omissions of my correspondent, giving the names of seven of the eight other victims, thus:—Senores Juan F. del Poza, Buenaventura Bravo, Joaquin Santicstebau, Diego Vinagre, Isidro Echevarria, Bernado Cabezas, and Baldomero Cosme. The *Diario de la Marina* reports the number of victims as eighteen, giving no names, but I am satisfied it is mistaken, and that, as stated by my correspondent, thirteen is the number.

A MASONIC LODGE.

The executed gentlemen, when arraigned before the military commission that condemned them, admitted the existence of an association to which they belonged, but denied its being a political junta, but only a Masonic lodge; that they met together as Masons for Masonic purposes, and not as politicians for political purposes. This defense appears to have angered instead of satisfied the Spaniards.

MASONS OR CUBANS—TREAT EACH ALIKE.

A Catalan priest, who, since the commencement of the war, has been noted for the ultraism of his loyalty and his violent denunciations of Cubans, immediately pronounced Freemasons no better than insurgents; that the rising of Yaro was plotted and planned in Masonic lodges; that Cespedes is a Mason; and that wherever Masons congregate there Spanish loyalty withers and dies. With the same fanatical eloquence that some of his ancestors no doubt employed in the times of the Inquisition for the prosecution before, and persecution by this terrible tribunal of some person charged with heresy, he inflamed the passions of his auditors, and the result was, as stated, the condemnation of the thirteen accused. So true then, it is, as admitted by Senor Gil Gelpi, editor of the *Prensa*, a thorough Spanish fanatic, but at the same time the most candid and plainest spoken of Havana Spaniards, that the Spain of to-day is the same Spain of the times of Peter the Cruel, Philip II, and the Duke of Alba; tha Spaniards have not changed. Mr. Phillips, ably seconded by Mr. Ramsden, the British Consul, endeavored hard and long to save the lives of his two countrymen, Messrs. Damnery and Portuondo, but without success. The volunteers insisted upon their life-blood being shed, as well as of thhir eleven Cuban associates, and thwarted all appeals mode to the Lieutenant-Governor of the district to save them. The two Americans were Freemasons, and therefore were sacrificed to Spanish intolerance and fanaticism.

FORTY MORE TO BE EXECUTED.

From Mr. Phillips' report, the remaining prisoners, forty in number, he says, were also to be executed soon, and by this time must be numbered among the dead. From other sources, however, I find there is a probability that Mr. Phillips may be found in error. The Lieutenant-Governor of the district is opposed to any more executions, and has written to Captain-General Rodas for instructions. It may well happen that these, when given, will be to spare the lives of the forty men. But will such an order arrive in time to save? This is doubtful. The volunteers, headed by Colonel Boet, were furious at the delay caused, and were clamoring loudly and strongly for the execution of all the arrested parties. It may well have happened already that the somewhat humane Lieutenant-Governor has had to succumb to their demands, and that, as foreshadowed by Mr. Phillips' report, the forty accused are now to be numbered among the dead. I am assured that Americans are also included in this lot. Aware of his inability to defend his countrymen from Spanish violence, Mr. Phillips has asked the American Government for a man-of-war, and it is to be hoped that one will be sent him without delay.

It is shameful and disgraceful to the American authorities that American citizens are left so much at the mere mercy of Spanish officials and volunteers, without needed American protection, and this, too, when no less than four American men-of-war are kept in Key West harbor doing nothing, unless it be to keep that immaculate town from running off. Mr. Ramsden, the British Consul, has also written to his Government that, in his opinion, a British war vessel should constantly be kept at his disposal. The excitement about the executions and pending executions was really great in Santiago at the latest advices.

AN ENGLISH SUBJECT MURDERED.

On the evening of the 12th a British subject, Mr. Frederick Jordan, a ship carpenter by trade, was most foully murdered by a Spanish volunteer, and this naturally has added to the excitement. The murderer has been arrested, and his bloody act is said to have been done from other motives than those connected with politics.

GENERAL QUESADA.

Enthusiasm Among the Cubans—Crowds of Visitors at the General's Hotel—A Proclamation to be Issued To-Day.

General Quesada, late commander-in-chief of the patriot army in Cuba, who arrived in New York night before last, remained in his apartments at the Hoffman House all day yesterday, and was visited by an immense number of Cuban gentlemen and prominent citizens of New York. The beautiful flag of the little republic floated from the roof of the hotel, and was frequently cheered by people in the street, while the vestibule and parlors of the establishment seemed to be transformed from American into Castilian resorts, and resounded with the articulation of *Castellano*. Colonel Varona and Major Loznas, the accomplished aides-de-camp of the General, speak English fluently, and contributed immeasurably to the entertainment of American visitors not familiar with Spanish. To-day General Quesada will publish a proclamation containing an official report of affairs in Cuba. The document was being prepared last evening, but had not sufficiently approached completion to be given to the press. Arrangements are on foot among the Cubans in the city to give the General an entertainment, and the Cuban League, of which General McMahon is president, has invited General Quesada and staff to attend their meeting on Saturday evening next.

BERGNER AGAIN.

LOWRY'S SECOND LETTER.

How Bergner Does Up His "Arguments" in Envelopes—His War Record—Lowry Gives the People a "Smell" of the Deacon's Vileness.

Senator Lowry has kept his promise and furnished us with another epistle addressed to "Deacon" George Bergner, the leader of the Harrisburg ring. The letter reads as follows:—

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1870.

DEACON GEORGE BERGNER:—

At the conclusion of my letter of yesterday I left you hissing like a serpent at me for voting against the Metropolitan Police infamy, because you could not use me, and cooing like a dove to Governor Geary for vetoing this same measure, "that thrift might follow fawning." In this you manifested about the same consistency as you do upon the bill for the establishment of a new county with its seat at Titusville. In your vile paper heretofore, which boasts of leading the great Republican party of Pennsylvania you have charged me at least a score of times with being personally interested in it to a very large amount in securing the passage of the measure; and in the same paper of the 24th, after you had done your infamous work, there you say that I went back upon my personal interest (a thing that you were never accused of doing), and defeated the passage of the new county bill in the House. In my simplicity I had not supposed, until you made the wonderful discovery, that I controlled both branches of the Legislature. But I was led to believe, from rumors in the ears of every one, and what was manifest to all, that there were at least more than thirty men of the House who could each produce two hundred better reasons than you give in your paper. These private reasons, if rumor be true, were given by you to them in envelopes.

You always have boasted that you could purchase more Democrats with the same money than you could Republicans, and your negotiations upon the new county bill satisfies me that for once you told the truth. You always purchase at the lowest market price, and sell at the highest.

But this is a digression from the main object of my letters which I have started with. They were not so much to defend myself as to expose you, and I will not in the future be switched off upon any side track. How dare you question my Republicanism, and that of a band of men too honest to be bought and too brave to be driven into voting for a candidate for State Treasurer, when they knew, and everybody knew, that your organization had corrupted a majority of the caucus before you had called them together?

George Bergner, you, sir, have had an uninterrupted career of fraud at the capital, gathering gains from every act of wrong perpetrated by the vile of both parties in the Legislature, and were always more willing to enter into alliance with political foes for plundering the Treasury than to unite with a political friend to protect it. It is no secret that your paper is a vile organ of a dangerous "ring," and the defender and coverer-up of the tracks of the vile. You, sir, who, by persistent practice, have lived in the faith that the end of all public life should inure to the corrupt fortunes of profligate adventurers, of whom you, a few years ago, were a mere apprentice, but are now chief, should not call in question the integrity or Republicanism of any man.

I now propose in this letter, and that which is to follow, to dissect your political course, and let the people of this State smell of you, and they will be enabled to say with certainty who have been the betrayers of the party and the plunderers of the State. For forty years I have been a careful observer of politics at Harrisburg, and for nine years, and during all the reign of terror through which we have passed, I have been a watchful man of your course. Among the masses of the great majority which compose the Republican party its principles are held sacred and dear, and those Republicans who this year refused to vote for your candidate for State Treasurer are among the best men in the State and from the most faithful Republican counties. You were here at Harrisburg when thousands laid down their lives in their devotion to the principles of the Republican party, and to-day the country is filled with the widows and the orphans of the heroic martyrs. At Harrisburg, in the circle where you move, when the nation was bleeding at every pore, the only incentive that entered the heart of you and your associates was to plunder—feasting on the holy offerings that others made to insure the safety of the Government! You, during these times, were clinching your games, and selling and reselling your influence with your horses and mules, when the brave, the generous, and the patriotic were spilling their blood and scattering their fortunes to crush treason.

The war, thank God, has now passed. Reconstruction is a fixed fact, and good men's fears are not that the Government will be lost from enemies without, but that it will be destroyed by corruptionists, like yourself, from within. The office of State Treasurer has been one of the mediums through which you and your confederates have boldly corrupted State politics, debauched both political parties, and outraged the people at large. It is no secret at Harrisburg that every man, probably, save one, who has held the office of State Treasurer since 1860, and many before that day, purchased, or by dishonorable means procured, the votes of a sufficient number of members to elect him before the caucus was called. The caucus system of nominations, which is a protection for party organization, has, under your management, become a gigantic machine moved and controlled by bad men to perpetrate stupendous villainies. The breaking up of this organization by any means and by all means was not only a public duty but a private virtue, and your indignation at those who broke it up is the best evidence of their virtues. By means of the caucus the candidates for State Treasurer are forced by you and your paper, and your co-conspirators, to expend thousands of dollars to obtain the place, or to give you the whole treasury of the State to be used for venal purposes. There is no attempt to keep this fact a secret. You have been an active dealer in such business for more than ten years, managing in that time (for before that you were comparatively a poor man) to amass an immense fortune, and which by far the greater portion thereof, by this and other legislative and governmental rascalities, has come out of the pockets of taxpayers or corporations that sought legislation at Harrisburg. All these gains were accumulated to gorge the avarice and greed of the vile body of men that the best men in Pennsylvania now look upon as the greatest criminals of the age. I do not assert that in the sale of the office of State Treasurer, Senators and Representative, as a general thing, have personally "stepped up to the captain's office" and offered themselves for sale, or that in all cases they can show the profits of this disreputable traffic. In this business the magic power is controlled "in the wheel within a wheel," such as you managing to sell the votes of new members, screwing up their fears and ambitions to become members of committees or the promise of office for the support of Senators and Representatives' votes in elections of Treasurers and other legislative commodities.

The men thus bartered for, in many cases before they left home, were ignorant of knowing it, or feared for their private legislation and for their reputation in your paper too much to complain of it. Your frowns and your flatteries, and those of your backers have had a potential influence. Your paper has been used as a straw to tickle or to tingle their ears, or as a penny whistle to please their fancy, or to damn them amongst their constituents. Hundreds, if not thousands, have been bound hand and foot, and voted to subserve the ends of your frauds.

You could tell us now, George Bergner, if you would, the state of the negotiations of the raid of seven millions upon the treasury now about to take place. If those who have it in charge will come down gracefully, their bill will succeed. If they do not, you will crush it out, and unblushingly claim that you acted from public considerations.

I shall continue this subject, Deacon Bergner, and I will be faithful to you, faithful to the people of Pennsylvania, faithful to the Republican party, that must perish or get rid of you, and faithful to the cause of truth.

MORROW B. LOWRY.

DISASTER IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

Total Destruction by Fire of the Propeller New Jersey.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday says:—Information was brought to this city on Saturday morning by the steamer Louisiana, Captain Hill, that while coming up the bay from Norfolk a vessel, supposed to be a steamer, was discovered about 4 o'clock that morning burned to the water's edge off Sharp's Island. The same information was communicated by Captain Reybold, of the steamer Kennebec, from York river, which passed the burning vessel about 3 o'clock the same morning. The fact being made known, a rumor prevailed throughout the city that the burning steamer was the Matilda, Captain Kirwan, hence for Fredericksburg.

Another rumor, which proved to be correct, as subsequently ascertained, had it that the burning vessel was the propeller New Jersey, Captain A. K. Cralle, belonging to the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, used in the carrying of extra freight between this port and Norfolk, Va.

From Captain Smith, Superintendent of the line, the following particulars of the destruction of the New Jersey have been obtained:—

The propeller left here on Friday afternoon for Norfolk with a large freight, consisting of 1500 bushels corn, 60 tons of guano, meat and port in barrels, and numerous other articles. While proceeding down the bay, and when about three miles off Sharp's Island, at 12·30 o'clock, the fact that the vessel was on fire amidships in the freight-room, between decks, became apparent to the captain and mate, who smelled the smoke caused thereby. The hatch was raised to allow of water being thrown from the hose connecting with the fire apparatus so as to extinguish the fire, but the flames gained such rapid headway, reaching even up the masts and burning the sails, as to compel them to retire. The propeller was then rounded or turned to enable the officers and crew—11 in number—to reach the stern, where the two quarter boats were secured, and which being lowered in the water they all embarked in them. They were picked up by the steam tug Pacific, which was bringing them to this city when the tug was met by the propeller Transit. The latter vessel, also belonging to the Norfolk Line, had on board Captain Smith, superintendent, who had come down to the assistance of her consort. To her the officers and crew were transferred and brought to this city, reaching here in the afternoon. The New Jersey continued to burn until 10 o'clock Saturday morning, when she sunk in ten fathoms water. The Louisiana was about six miles distant from the propeller when the latter was observed on fire. The Kennebec, on her way up an hour previous, about 3 A. M., also observed the burning of the propeller, but as the latter was already burned to the water's edge, no assistance could be rendered. The New Jersey was of about 474 tons measurement, and valued at between $30,000 and $35,000. She was insured for one-half of her value. It was not ascertained whether any portion of the freight was insured. The directors of the company will decide to-day whether to make an attempt to have the propeller raised.

STARTLING CONFESSION.

A Man Arrested in Schuylkill County, Pa., Confesses Having Committed a Murder in Allegheny.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* says:—

C. M. Darley, Esq., District Attorney of Schuylkill county, has sent a telegram and also a written letter to Chief of Police Hague, informing him that there is a man under arrest in Mahany City for some trivial crime; and further, that since his incarceration he has confessed to having murdered a man a short distance back of Temperanceville, on Chartiers creek, in this county. The prisoner's name is Michael Torley, alias "Buffer" Burns. Mr. Hague states that he has made inquiries about the matter, and found that the prisoner was charged before a Temperanceville justice with murdering a man named Brown in June, 1866. The murder, as Mr. Hague further learns, was committed during a drunken row among coal miners in the locality known as the "Mining District" up Chartiers creek, in Chartiers township. The victim of the murder was stabbed once or twice, and then thrown into the creek, where the body was afterwards recovered. A justice of the peace of the township held an inquest, and the result of the finding of the jury placed the murder on the accused. Information for murder was made against him before a Temperanceville magistrate, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused. The citizens residing in the locality where the murder occurred, raised a purse of $500, which they offered as a reward for his apprehension, but he succeeded in eluding arrest, and pursuit was given up, and the $500 was afterwards donated to a Methodist church in Mansfield. A gentleman connected with the church called at the Mayor's office yesterday, and corroborated this part of Mr. Hague's statement.

Chief Hague visited Temperanceville yesterday afternoon and had a new warrant made out for the arrest of the accused. This, and also a letter to the District Attorney of Schuylkill county, was sent on yesterday, the letter requesting that the prisoner be held in custody until Tuesday next, at which time Mr. Hague will start to bring him here. The District Attorney of this county has so instructed Mr. Hague, we believe. The Chief says he distinctly recollects the murder, and he is confident Burns is the right party.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIPS.

The Passengers of the City of Boston.

No further tidings were received yesterday in regard to the missing steamers City of Boston and Smidt. The agents of both these vessels still profess to feel no alarm, and the agent of the latter, particularly, said in reply to an interrogatory that he expected every day to hear of her arrival under canvas in some port.

Among the passengers on the City of Boston, for Europe, are Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ebbes, of New York. Mrs. Ebbes is the daughter of the late Dr. Cotton.

Another of the passengers on the City of Boston is John S. Bailey, of Cleveland, Ohio. He is unmarried, is twenty-six years old, has resided in that city six or seven years, and worked in the bottling works of Norris & Rundell. He has property in Michigan to the amount of $5000 or $6000, and two brothers lived there, but the settlement of the estate of one of them, lately deceased, necessitated his going to England. He took passage on the steamer, which fact, however, was unknown to any but his room-mate, Mr. J. G. D. Henderson, who has now written to the surviving brother in Michigan.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The President Engaged for 4th of July.

Grant's Plans for the Holidays.

Good Reason for an Early Adjournment

LATEST FROM HARRISBURG.

Mr. Henszey's New Police Bill in Full.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Mr. H. C. Bowen, of New York, whose summer residence is in the former State, called upon President Grant this morning, and in behalf of the citizens of Eastern Connecticut tendered him an invitation to attend the proposed great mass meeting on Woodstock Common on the Fourth of July next, to be held in honor of the day and particularly in honor of the passage of the fifteenth amendment.

Mr. Bowen stated that Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, had consented to deliver an oration, and Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, had also consented to address the people. President Grant received the gentlemen very cordially, and promptly and without qualification accepted the invitation, adding that he hoped Congress would adjourn early so he could go to Long Branch in June.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 3.—Mr. Billingfelt presented a petition from citizens against the new Police bill.

Mr. Henszey reported a new Police bill, with amendments which were made in committee by himself. The bill is as follows:—

An Act Supplemental to an Act to Incorporate the City of Philadelphia in Reference to the Police of said City, and Providing for a Board of Police Commissioners.

Be it enacted, That for the better preservation of the peace of the city of Philadelphia, and for the purpose of securing a permanent police therefor, from and after the passage of this act, all the powers heretofore vested in the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia in relation to the appointment, organization, and discipline of the police force of said city be and they are hereby vested in five commissioners, to be styled a Board of Police Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Mayor of said city, who shall be *ex officio* the president of said board, and four of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Four of said commissioners shall be elected by the Select and Common Councils of said city, in joint convention assembled, within twenty days from the passage of this act, at least one of whom shall be of the same political party as the majority of said convention, but shall be of the same political party as and shall be nominated by the minority of said joint convention; and said commissioners so elected shall hold their office until the first Monday of January, A. D. 1871.

Section 2. That at the general election to be held on the 2d Tuesday of October, A. D. 1870, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the city of Philadelphia four commissioners to serve in said board, one of whom shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, and one for four years, from the first Monday of January, A. D. 1870; said terms of office to be decided by lot upon the organization of said board and in the presence of the president thereof, which shall take place at noon on the Monday succeeding said election, or as soon thereafter as practicable; and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected by the qualified electors of said city a commissioner to serve for the term of four years from the first Monday of January next succeeding said general election. All vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled as follows:—If the vacancy occur in the commissioner whose term would have expired on the first Monday of the next January, the Select and Common Councils of said city shall fill said vacancy within twenty days, and if a vacancy shall occur thirty days or upwards before the next general election in the office of a commissioner whose term would not have expired on the first Monday of the next January, the Select and Common Councils of said city shall, within twenty days, elect a commissioner to serve until the first Monday of the next January. The Select and Common Councils of said city shall, within twenty days, elect a commissioner to serve until the first Monday of the next January, and the qualified electors of said city shall, on the next election after the happening of said vacancy, elect a commissioner to serve for the unexpired term of said vacancy, who shall enter upon the duties of his office on the said first Monday of the next January after said election. If a vacancy shall occur within thirty days of a general election in the office of a commissioner whose term would have expired on the first Monday of the second January then next following, the Select and Common Councils shall in like manner elect a commissioner within 30 days, to serve for the said unexpired term. If a vacancy shall occur within 30 days of a general election in the office of a commissioner whose term would have continued beyond the first Monday of the second January then next following. The Select and Common Councils shall, within twenty days, elect a commissioner to serve until the first Monday of the second January then next following, and the qualified electors of said city shall at the general election to be held before the second January elect a commissioner for said unexpired term, who shall enter upon the duties of his office on the first Monday of the January succeeding his said election.

Section 3. That before entering upon the duties of his office, each commissioner provided for by this act, excepting the Mayor of said city, shall be duly qualified in the presence of the courts of said city, by one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in said city, to well and faithfully discharge the duties of his office to the best of his abilities.

Section 4. The qualifications for commissioners under this act shall be the same as those prescribed for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth; and no person shall be eligible to serve as a commissioner who holds or is a candidate for election or appointment to any national, county, or municipal office of trust or profit other than those of Police Commissioner; and the members of the police to be reorganized and appointed by said board shall hold office during good behavior, and shall be liable to dismissal only for a violation of rules established by said board for the government of the said force, and after a public hearing before said board; provided that any policeman who has been tried and sentenced for any crime or misdemeanor, by any criminal court, may be summarily removed by the said board, and therefore is ineligible.

Section 5. All contested elections of members of the Board of Police Commissioners shall be commenced and prosecuted in the same manner as is now provided by law for contesting the election of Mayor of said city.

Section 6. That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia shall fix the salaries of the commissioners and of the clerks of said board. They shall also fix the number of policemen and officers of the force, determine their rates of compensation, and provide for the payment of all salaries under this act. They shall also furnish suitable accommodations for the meetings of the board, and provide for the payment of the same and all necessary expenses thereof. Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting or restricting the powers of said Councils, vested in them in any manner whatever, as to the number of policemen and other officers to be appointed under this act, the confirmation or rejection of their appointment, and the determination of the daily, monthly, or yearly salary for their services.

Section 7. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with any of the foregoing provisions be and the same are hereby repealed.

House.

Mr. Brown (Dem.) offered a resolution to make an afternoon session to consider the bill from the Senate for the protection of the coal miners.

Mr. Davis (Rep.) moved to consider the bill at once.

The Speaker ruled that the House could not act upon this bill until it had been reported by the committee. It was accordingly reported.

A scene of confusion ensued, some of the members exhibiting an unusual eagerness to pass the bill, and one of them, Mr. Howard, of Carbon, moved to dispense with reading it, and to pass it by its title. The reading was continued, but was interrupted by Mr. Beans, of Bucks, who again urged that it be passed by its title.

Speaker Strang said he would not allow a public bill of this importance to be passed without a careful reading, unless by unanimous consent.

Several members raised their voices in objection, and the reading was completed.

Mr. Elliott moved to allow the operators twelve months instead of four to alter their words so as to conform to the new law.

Mr. Adaire and others objected.

The bill passed unanimously.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Snow Storm.

HELENA, Montana, March 3.—A snow storm has prevailed throughout the whole Territory during the last twenty-four hours, and it is still snowing. The prospects for placer mining next season are considerably impaired by this storm.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 3—11 A. M.—Consols, 92⅞ for money and 92⅝@92¾ for account. United States Five-twenties of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88⅜; of 1862, 90¾; 10-40s, 86. Erie Railroad, 21¼; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 28½.

LONDON, March 3.—Sugar quiet both on the spot and afloat. Calcutta Linseed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—11 A. M.—The Cotton market opened quiet; middling uplands, 11⅛@11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales will reach 10,000 bales.

PARIS, March 3.—The Bourse opened active. Rentes, 74f. 50c.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum opened quiet at 59f. 50c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 3—1 P. M.—Illinois Central, 110⅝. United States bonds unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—1·30 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11⅛d. Pork quiet.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—U. S. Five-twenties opened firm at 95⅛@95⅜.

HAVRE, March 3.—Cotton opened heavy; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 136f.; low middling, afloat, 138f.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 115⅜. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 113¼; do. 1864, do., 112¾; do. 1865, do., 112¾; do. do., new, 111½; do. 1867, 111¾; do. 1868, 111⅝; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 66½; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Canton Company, 61¾; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 96½; Erie, 25½; Reading, 97¾; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 87½; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 120¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192¼. Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Cotton weak at 22½c. Flour active and firmer for low grades, but prices are unchanged. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania red, $1·28. Corn scarce; white, 94@96c.; yellow, 92@93c. Oats, 54c. Rye dull, but unchanged. Provisions firmer, but unchanged. Whisky flat at $1@1·01.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.

A Young Man Drowned and Two Hundred People Witness His Dying Struggles.

Friday afternoon last, at 5 o'clock, a distressing affair occurred at Dickson's Pond, near Newburg, N. Y., in the drowning of a young man named Thomas McCullough, in full sight of two hundred people who were on the pond. It seems that Mr. McCullough, in company with a friend, came up from New Windsor early in the afternoon for the purpose of skating on the pond, and enjoyed themselves for several hours in that recreation. In the course of the afternoon a number of persons broke through the ice and some of them were only saved with the greatest difficulty. When it was seen that the sport was attended with danger, that the ice was not thick enough for safety, many left the pond. The deceased and his friend, however, continued skating, and at about 5 o'clock both of them broke through the ice within a few feet of each other, and at a point opposite Mr. Odell's ice-house. Mr. McCullough's friend by dint of swimming and breaking his way through the ice managed to get where the water was shallow and made his way out. But Mr. McCullough was less fortunate. He struggled in the water for some time, the ice breaking away under his grasp. He had fallen in where the water was very deep. At first he seemed confident, as did those who were watching him, that he would succeed in getting out on the ice, and he struggled on without uttering a word. But it soon became evident that his strength was failing.

There were at this time from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons on the pond. Ropes and planks were brought and thrown out to him, and now every effort that could be made was made to save him. His comrade called out to him to keep up his courage, and help would soon reach him, but the drowning man made no answer, and kept struggling on. He grasped a rope that was thrown to him, and an effort was made to draw him out of the water, but his benumbed fingers could not retain hold of the rope, and it was pulled away from him. Again and again was it thrown to him, and with the same fruitless results. Parties approached to within twenty feet of him, and pushed out boards to him, but he was unable to avail himself of the help thus offered. His strength was now almost spent. A boat was got out from the shore, but this aid came too late. The drowning youth was seen to open his lips—which all the time of this struggle for life, ten minutes, had been kept tightly closed—and attempted to speak, but what he desired to say never reached the ears of the bystanders, for just then his struggles ceased and he disappeared beneath the surface.

SENTENCED BEFORE CONVICTION.

A Novel Scene in a New York Court—An Indecisive Jury and a Cogitating Juryman.

At the close of the trial yesterday, in the Queens County Court House, of Philip Sheridan, indicted for arson in Flushing, L. I., on the night of the 23d of November, the rendition of the verdict was marked by the singular conduct of the jurors. After a short deliberation the jury returned to the court room. The foreman, in answer to the usual question, rose and said that a verdict of guilty had been agreed on. Judge Armstrong then sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for three years and six months. After the sentence had been pronounced three of the jurors denied that they had agreed to the verdict which had been rendered. The jury were therefore sent back for redeliberation. After a short interval they were again called before the bar and the foreman again announced that they had agreed upon a verdict of guilty. The Judge then asked if they were unanimous in this finding, and in reply one of the twelve deliberately rose and repudiated the words of the foreman. The rest of the jurors were thunderstruck. Observing their consternation, the recreant began to reflect. For some minutes his cogitation was intense. Then, with a sigh of resignation, he submitted, and the prisoner gave up the hope that for a moment he had entertained.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, March 3, 1870.

The local Money market continues dull, and rates about as easy as usual of late. The business demand, notwithstanding the favorable rates demanded for loans, makes very slow progress, and few signs of a spring opening are yet apparent. With a full supply of currency both at the banks and in outside hands at merely nominal rates, the limited business doing in loans is indicative of an unusually dull trade.

We quote "call" loans at about 5 per cent., and prime business paper at 6@7 per cent., according to credits.

Gold is fairly active, but comparatively steady, the range being from 115⅝@115⅝, the tendency being downward.

Government bonds are slightly off, in sympathy with coin.

At the Stock Board there was an entire absence of animation, but prices were well maintained. In State and City securities there were no sales this morning, but the market is steady at last quotations. A sale of Lehigh gold loan was made at 90¾.

In Reading there was a steady feeling, though no sales were made worthy of notice. The range is from 48¾@49. Camden and Amboy Railroad was strong at 115½. Sales of Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾@57, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54¼. 51¾ was bid for Minehill; 36¾ for North Pennsylvania; and 27¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In miscellaneous stocks the movement was insignificant. Sales of Commercial Bank at 60½, and Northern Liberties at 126.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 1 m 6s..... 99⅝	20 sh Penna R....		57
$1000 Le gold 1..... 90¾	6	do.....	56¾
2 sh Bk N Lib....126	242	do.....	ls. 57
56 sh C & Am R. ls. 115½	20	do.....	ls. 56¾
3 sh Reading R... 49¾	182	do.....	ls. 57
6 sh C & A Sc....115¾	28 sh Com'l Bk....		60½
2 sh Leh V R..... 54¾	10	do.....	60⅝
100 sh Leh N St. b30 32	80	do.....	2d. 60⅝

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116⅛; do., 1862, 113⅞@114¼; do. 1864, 112⅜@113; do., 1865, 113@113⅜; do., July, 1865, 111⅜@111½; do. do., 1867, 111⅜@112⅛; do., 1868, 112@112⅜; 10-40s, 108¼@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 115¼@115⅜; Silver, 113@115. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $840@850; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $950@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $715@730.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅞@114¼; do., 1864, 112⅜@113; do., 1865, 113@113⅜; do., July, 1865, 111⅜@111½; do. do., 1867, 111⅜@112⅛; do. 10-40s, 108¼@108⅜; U. S. 5s Cur. 6s, 111@111¼. Gold, 115¼@116.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	115⅜	10·25 A. M.	115⅜
10·02 "	115⅜	11·10 "	115⅜
10·05 "	115⅜	11·15 "	115⅜
10·10 "	115⅜	11·16 "	115⅜
10·15 "	115⅜		

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Gold Room was comparatively quiet to-day, and transactions in the precious metal devoid of excitement.

"Indeed, the speculative element of Wall street seems inclined to abandon the gold market for the present, and seek other fields of operation. It would not be surprising if the Gold Room drifted into the lull which prevailed a few weeks since, when the price was in the vicinity of 120. At present the 'bears' are afraid to sell below 115, and the 'bulls' are not disposed to buy. Hence a restoration of equilibrium at the present figures. The earliest price this morning was 115⅜, based upon a decline in London to 90¾ for five-twenties, and also upon the public debt statement showing the Government to be the actual owner of only eighteen millions of the one hundred and two millions in the Treasury. But the popular faith is now against higher gold, and other questions than that of the Government balance determine the price or the premium. The market became heavy and declined to 115⅛, with one lonely quotable transaction at 115⅛.

"The weaker feeling in the gold market and the lower quotations abroad, conspiring with the offerings of over four millions at the Treasury purchase of bonds to-day, combined to render Governments heavy."

"Foreign exchange was dull and weak, owing to the supply of cotton bills. Prime bankers' sixty-day bills sold at 109¼, and good bankers' at 109⅜."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 3.—There is not much activity in the Flour market, but, with light receipts and stocks, and relatively high prices of wheat, holders are not disposed to accept lower quotations. Sales of 700 barrels at $4·25@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@5 for extras; $5·25@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·50@6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6 for low grades choice Ohio do. do.; and $7·25@7·50 for fancy St. Louis do. do. Rye Flour is held at $4·75.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market, and only 1200 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at $1·24@1·26. Rye is held at $1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in request at former rates. Sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 90@92c. Oats are unchanged. 4500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@56c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $30 ₰ ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is dull, with small sales at $7·62½@8 for good and prime. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·25.

Whisky is in small supply and generally held at an advance.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, March 3.—Arrived, brig Nellie Moore, from Matanzas for Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 3

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....22 | 11 A. M.....32 | 2 P. M.....35

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr J. J. Burns, Perry, 5 days from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Durban & Co.

Schr L. Blew, Buckalew, from Morris river.

Schr S. & E. Harrington, Moore, from Cedarpoint.

Schr Mary Ella, Steelman, from Egg Harbor.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, hence at

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIPS.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is now thirty-five days since the City of Boston sailed from Liverpool, and forty since the Schmidt sailed from Bremen. The anxiety of those who have friends on board these ships is fast sinking into despair, and, while we would gladly counsel them to hope as long as hope is reasonable, the figures of the underwriters imply what it is idle to affect to conceal. Both ships may be safe, but it is not very likely that either is still afloat. The melancholy probability is that their names will be added to that list of calamities to great steamers which, considering the chances of the seas and the numbers of such vessels, has been so wonderfully short. There is, however, room to trust that their passengers may still live, since total disappearance with the loss of all on board has been among the rarest of disasters recorded of ocean steamships.

The President, which left New York March 11, 1841, having among her passengers Tyrone Power, the comedian, a son of the Duke of Richmond, and other noted persons, is in this dismal catalogue, and so is the City of Glasgow, lost in 1854, and the Pacific in 1856; but we recollect no other vessels of similar character that have so vanished and "left not a rack behind." Consequently the chances would seem to be that, as in the cases of the troopship Birkenhead, and the packets St. George, Central America, Sarah Sands, Austria, Anglo-Saxon, and London, a greater or less number of the passengers of the two missing craft may have been saved. Such, it will be remembered, was also the fact as regards the Lady Elgin, sunk by collision on Lake Michigan, September 8, 1860. Of her 385 passengers, 287 perished, among whom were Mr. Herbert Ingram, M. P., the founder of the *Illustrated London News*, and his son. Of the passengers and crew of the Hungarian, on the other hand, which was wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia, February 19 of the same year, all on board were lost. The Birkenhead, wrecked off Simon's Bay, South Africa, February 26, 1852, lost 454 and saved 184. The St. George, which was bound from Liverpool to New York, and was destroyed by fire at sea, December 24, 1852, lost 51, while 70 were rescued and taken to Havre by the American ship Orlando. The Central America, which foundered on her way from Havana to New York, September 12, 1857, carried 579 persons, of whom only 152 were saved. Of the 538 on board the Austria—burned in the middle of the Atlantic, September 13, 1858—but 67 survived. The Sarah Sands, which sailed from Portsmouth for Calcutta in August, 1857, took fire in November, and afterwards experienced a tremendous gale, carried all on board safely into port. The Anglo-Saxon, wrecked on a reef off Cape Race during a dense fog, April 27, 1863, lost 237 out of 446 individuals. The London, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay January 11, 1866, on the passage from England to Melbourne, lost 220 lives, among whom were Dr. Woolley, Principal of the University of Sydney, and Mr. G. V. Brooke, the tragedian. Two instances have befallen during the past few years, when the romantic incident, so much used by novelists and dramatists, of a single life being saved from among all on board a lost ship, has really been exemplified. These were in the cases of the Dalhousie, wrecked off Beachy Head, October 19, 1853, and the Dunbar, wrecked off Sydney, August 20, 1857. In the latter instance the survivor was thrown by a gigantic wave into a tiny aperture high up in the face of a precipice—the chance of such a thing occurring being about the same as that of throwing a pea into a nail-hole in the side of a wall—where he lay insensible for many hours, but was finally discovered and saved by a daring fellow, who caused himself to be let down from the top of the acclivity by ropes.

The facts we have named, and others that might be cited, indicate a strong preponderance in favor of the supposition that even should the City of Boston and the Schmidt have been overtaken by calamity, many and perhaps all of their passengers and crews may have been saved. We do not, however, like to abandon the hope that a joyful telegram may yet flash over the Atlantic cable, announcing that these fine ships themselves, as well as those who entrusted their lives to them, are still above blue water.

THE GOLD RING.

From the N. Y. World.

Since the days of Walpole, when members of Parliament shut their eyes to evidence in cases of contested elections, and blindly "divided" into Whig and Tory sides, even until now, a Parliamentary or Congressional "minority report" has come to mean a mere piece of special pleading in behalf of the party principles of the opposition. The absence of such a spirit in the report of the minority of the committee appointed to investigate the causes and propound the remedy of such financial panics as that which disgraced Wall street in September is a signal and honorable exception. For the candor and cogency which distinguish this paper the country is doubtless indebted to the acumen and accomplishments of the Representative from the Sixth district of New York, Mr. Cox.

There is no doubt that, of all the parties to the infamous transaction, Corbin appears the most contemptible, if not the most culpable. His lack of scruples when money was to be made is beautifully balanced by his want of piety when reputation was to be retrieved. Beside him, all the other parties to the transaction rise to a kind of moral sublimity. The pleasing frankness of Mr. Fisk and the prudent patriotism of Mr. Gould are noble, and even what looks so like the venality of Mr. Butterfield is venial, beside the double treachery and the whining sanctimony of the President's brother-in-law.

It is as certainly not the fault as it is certainly the misfortune of the President to have a kinsman of the character of Mr. Corbin. A man is no more responsible for his brother-in-law than he is for his mother-in-law; and the victim of an irritable and cohesive mother-in-law is always an object of profound pity. There is no doubt in any mind capable of being convinced by evidence that Corbin traded on his relationship to the President. We have shown over and over that his alliance was of no conceivable benefit to the ring for any other purpose than the one purpose essential to their desire of knowing accurately, if not of influencing corruptly, the Executive mind. The testimony taken by the committee makes this clearer than ever. The only question remaining was, what authority had Corbin for the representations which it is undeniable that he made. This question we looked to the committee to clear up. And this question remains as cloudy as ever.

The mischievous results of the abnormal receptive faculty developed in the career of General Grant are, however, made more strikingly manifest than before. A man of sense might have known that men in general were not prone to make presents to a public functionary out of pure admiration without expecting some direct or indirect return. A man of delicacy would have disdained putting himself under personal obligations which he might have a chance of officially discharging. But General Grant was as willing to receive as the daughter of the horse-leech, and the gold ring deemed it blessed to give. Those who had cast their bread upon the Presidential waters, now after many days looked that it should return to them. Mr. Fisk gave Mr. Grant a free ride and a free supper, and relied upon a little private information in return. Mr. Catherwood had been active in obtaining subscriptions for a house, and was trusted to get the same information in return.

It is not monstrous that a President of the United States should suffer himself to be bought and sold in this way? The only excuse for him that can be made is that, though he suffered himself to be bought and sold, he did not suffer himself to be delivered. This, if it were made out, would rather worsen than better his predicament. And this is not made out.

After the gravest suspicions had been fastened upon him, suspicions which nobody, friend or foe, was willing to credit, but which it needed his own explicit statement to rebut, he declined to make that statement. The committee courteously gave him to understand how deeply his reputation was involved in the sworn evidence before them. He declined to vindicate his reputation. His partisans will tell us that it was "beneath his dignity" to appear before a commitee of Congress.

But it was not beneath his dignity to write vague denegations for publication in Mr. Bonner's *Ledger*. His acquiescence under accusations so grave, and all the graver for not being formally made, but irresistibly deduced from a series of circumstances established by a cloud of witnesses, is as painful as it is astonishing. Under the most charitable construction, such carelessness about a matter which so nearly concerned his fidelity as a public servant and his rectitude as a human being shows that he is not possessed of that "sensibility of principle" and of that "chastity of honor" which "feels a stain like a wound." "Gentlemen of the jury," said a wise old English judge, "I charge you, as matter of common law, of common justice, and of common sense, that *everything* is to be taken against that party which *can* show and which *will not* show."

ANTEDATING.

From the N. Y. World.

We have always had a sincere respect for chronology and dates. It is a comfort to know that George Washington was, beyond peradventure, born on the 22d of February (N. S.), 1732, and independence declared on the 4th of July, 1776—though there is some confusion about the signatures, and so on, with all the accredited dates of our story, down to Mr. Lincoln's Good Friday. To have one's time-table disturbed is always annoying. Then, too, the law steps in and insists on the sanctity of dates. If a man, in order to promote his own interests and mislead others, executes a promissory note, or a bond, or an indenture, and puts a false date to it, he is amenable to penalties and his deed is good for nothing. These simple truths seem, however, likely to be overset, and this, too, under the auspices and by the direct agency of no less a person than the "sainted" President Lincoln.

In the "Chronicles of the Great Rebellion" we read, and it is no doubt so recorded in the archives of the War Department:—

"1862—January 13. Simon Cameron resigned his position as Secretary of War. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, appointed in his place."

The simple-minded reader receives this as verity; and yet it now turns out that there is not one word of truth in it, either as to time or facts (and for this we are indebted to the *Tribune*); that Cameron did not resign, but was turned out; and that all this occurred long before the date to which it is credited. The actual story, as given by the *Tribune*, runs thus:—

"Colonel Alexander K. McClure, of Pennsylvania, in a letter over his own signature, says that Cameron was removed from the War Department by Mr. Lincoln without previous notice. The letter announcing it, and that Stanton had been appointed, was delivered by Secretary Chase. Colonel McClure says he saw this letter soon after it was delivered, and remembers the indignation with which it was received by Mr. Cameron."

Then follows a statement, precisely and categorically made, to which we beg the attention of all the loyal historical societies of the country, and compilers of chronological tables and dictionaries of dates:—

"Mr. Lincoln's letter of dismissal was withdrawn, and the substitution of a correspondence, antedating the removal, was suggested to Mr. Cameron in my presence, and Mr. Lincoln's generous disposition was discussed and confidently relied upon to make him consent to such a correspondence. He was appealed to on the subject, and agreed to it. Letters were then prepared giving the dismissal of Mr. Cameron the appearance of a voluntary and cordial retirement from the Cabinet."

Really, this is very refreshing; and the perfect equanimity with which Mr. McClure, an accredited Pennsylvania politician, records the fact that the conspirators to falsify historical truth "discussed" the question whether Mr. Lincoln's "generous disposition" could be relied on to such an extent is marvellous. Fancy General Washington—whose function, according to some pictures or engravings, has lately been to welcome his martyred successor to the realms of bliss—being asked, after he turned Edmund Randolph out of the State Department, as he did, to antedate a letter and substitute a gentle, friendly resignation. Imagine Cameron's friend, Andrew Jackson, when in behalf of Mr. Eaton he made a Cabinet hecatomb, agreeing to "antedate" and salve over. And yet this Mr. Lincoln did without a scruple, and Colonel Alexander McClure, who worships at his shrine, sees no harm in it, and the *Tribune* utters no dissent!

HANGING FOR MURDER.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It seems to us that in determining the question of the abolition of capital punishment for the crime of murder, society ought mostly to be influenced by this one consideration—Without the death penalty, will there or will there not be an increase in the number of murders committed?

This question cannot well be answered satisfactorily. Capital punishment has nowhere been abolished for any great length of time; and even if a diminution of the number of murders has been recorded in those countries where the punishment of crime by death has been the longest prohibited by law, we cannot be sure that the decrease is not owing to causes other than the non-existence of capital punishment.

Several recent crimes in this country bear evidence that there is among us a large class of ruffians who can be deterred from the most atrocious and horrible murder only by the certainty and swiftness of retributive death.

The case of Reynolds, who was sentenced in the Oyer and Terminer last week, is in point. Had he not believed, to quote his vulgar expression, that hanging for murder was "played out" in New York, and had he felt certain of the doom which should await his crime, the hand that drove the knife to the heart of the unoffending man who was his victim would never have been raised to take that life. For such a man as Reynolds, and for many of those who, with faces still more villanous in their expression than was that of the murderer himself, attended his trial, a sentence to prison for life has comparatively no terror. There a possibility of escape always exists. But they do not find it so pleasant to think of themselves swinging from the gallows.

An important element in capital punishment as a preventive of the crime is the swiftness with which it follows upon conviction and sentence. In Massachusetts, until recently, a murderer under sentence of death was required by law to be imprisoned for the space of one year before execution. Last year two young men named James, who were cousins, murdered and robbed a gambler at Worcester, in his rooms near the principal hotel in that city, where the college students throng every summer at the time of the University boat race between Harvard and Yale. They both were convicted; and when sentenced, soon afterward, to be hanged within a short time, they expressed great surprise at learning that the law to which we have referred had lately been repealed. No doubt was entertained that they hoped to break prison and escape during the one year's imprisonment which they thought the law prescribed.

This murder at Worcester was committed entirely for the sake of the money taken from the murdered man; and it is a remarkable circumstance that these two marderers, while at Providence, R. I., just before going to Worcester, followed home a man whom they knew to have with him a large sum of money, late one evening, with the intention, it is supposed, of killing and robbing him. A tall, burly watchman, armed with pistol and club, who knew them, accosted them, and walked along with them until the man who had the money was safely in his house. And in Rhode Island, where this occurred, and where there is every reason to believe that these fellows intended to commit the murder if they could find an opportunity to kill a man who had a large amount of money upon his person, the death penalty is abolished.

At all events, so long as capital punishment is known to the laws of the State of New York, let those who are convicted of murder be executed within a reasonable time after sentence, and not allowed to remain unhung so long that other villains may be induced to take human life, under the impression that "hanging for murder is played out in New York."

THE "HERALD" AND THE SERVANT GIRLS.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Herald* has just been guilty of a piece of base ingratitude. Notoriously that sheet was put upon its legs, and is now, in somewhat rickety manner it is true, kept there, by the advertisements and subscriptions of the class "servant girl." Many of these deluded creatures continue to advertise in the *Herald*, since their benighted ignorance does not give them to understand that the day of the *Herald's* destiny is over and the star of its fate hath declined. Its contents are carefully written down to what the authors of them consider the "servant-gal" leeel, on the principle upon which one sometimes hears a stupid person talking broken English to a foreigner, that the worse English their notions are couched in the better people who do not understand good English will understand them. Yet the *Herald* on Tuesday turned and bit the loving hand that fed it, with the statement that the servant girls who serve by standing and waiting at intelligence offices "are women hardened in crime," "girls lost to shame," and "paramours and assistants of thieves and burglars." "Prostitutes tired of the monotonous work of the street," according to this luminary, resort to service through intelligence offices. Twaddle. The fact is that, as has been amply demonstrated in connection with the subject of official regulation of prostitution, the first need and care of an inveterate prostitute is absence of restraint. And the rigid restraint of domestic service is abhorrent beyond all else to a woman of such a character. "The police state" that their "efforts to ferret out and detect crime are defeated by the paramours and assistants of burglars and thieves who are employed in private houses." The fact is that such "efforts" are foiled by the incompetency or indolence of the police themselves, and that an astute detective would require no better clue to a crime than the presence in the scene of its commission of an accomplice in it. Of course, there may be isolated instances of this kind. But to say that servant girls in general, or to any considerable extent, are of this character, is to promulgate a self-refuting absurdity, and to perpetrate a shameful slander upon a class whose reputation is their main reliance for support. All this preposterous proposition the *Herald* erects upon the credible and not at all wonderful statement that a servant in Brooklyn has stolen "several hundred dollars' werth of property" from her employer, and the further and altogether incredible "statement by the police" that she has stolen $10,000 within the past six months.

But, though the statements of the *Herald* are thus absurd, it is easy to see its motive for making them. "Intelligence offices," we are informed in the chaste English of the *Herald*, "are 'run' by parties who are 'in' with thieves," and obviously intelligence offices are rivals of the *Herald* for the patronage of servant girls. Accordingly, it was "through the agency of intelligence offices" that this singular servant girl in Brooklyn "obtained places," and that all vile persons obtain places. On the contrary, the inference is, servant girls who are pure and just and lovely and of good report rely upon the *Herald*. We cannot object to the *Herald's* making frantic efforts to retain the precarious patronage of the class which keeps it alive. But we do object to its carrying those efforts so far as to slander such members of that class as have enough intelligence to avoid advertising in it.

NEGROES AS LEGISLATORS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Our African Senator" is the title of a half column editorial in the St. Louis *Republican* (Democratic), in which it is asserted that the election of Mr. Revels to the United States Senate "marks an era in the history of the world;" that "is the first authenticated instance of a nation boasting a Caucasian lineage deliberately and freely choosing an African as a law-maker, and clothing him with a rank and dignity among the very highest in its power to bestow." * * * "That the annals of every age, from the era of the Pyramids to our own, may be searched in vain for even the remotest parallel to this step which we have just taken in the science of government with the utmost indifference and nonchalance," and much more to the same effect.

We were quite prepared to believe that the prejudices of the late lords of caste would not readily give way to that great advance in Christian civilization which places all men upon an equality before the law, which makes the Declaration of American independence a living fact; but we can see no sufficient reason why this unworthy prejudice should be yoked with such profound ignorance of well-known facts in history as is displayed in the article from which we quote. The writer ought to know, if he does not, that there were several negro members in the National Assembly of France, no longer ago than the time of the last republic. Does he not know that in Brazil, the great empire of South America, there is no caste based upon color or race—that the jet black Senator sits by the side of the white one on terms of perfect equality in the highest brach of the National Legislature? Is he not aware that in most of the Spanish American republics and West India Islands the negro enjoys citizenship upon the same terms and conditions as the descendant of Spain? Is he ignorant of the fact that negroes held seats in the Massachusetts Legislature before the St. Louis *Republican* had an existence? Has he never heard that in all the States of Europe the standing or position of a man is in no wise affected by the color of his skin?

The writer seems surprised that a duly elected Senator should take his seat, and that the people should look on with indifference and nonchalance. Perhaps he may yet discover that the people are not all purblind politicians; that they see and accept accomplished facts, and have no positive fear that one mulatto or quadroon will be more than a match for seventy-three Caucasian Senators.

WOMEN JURORS IN WYOMING.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Legislature of Wyoming Territory lately passed a bill giving to women the right of suffrage. As this concession is held to carry with it the right to hold office, it appears that the Territorial authorities have construed it as embracing the duty of women to serve as jurors, and that accordingly for the March term of the Albany (Wyoming) County Court the names of eleven ladies—some of them the wives of the most prominent citizens—are among those drawn for jury service, and that immense excitement was created thereby. But this is bringing the question of woman's political rights to a practical test, and how she can expect to claim the right to the ballot-box without being ready to submit to the duty of the jury-box, the same as Sambo, we cannot tell. But suppose this question settled, and that women are bound when called upon to take their chances with the men for jury service, will not hanging for murder and the State Prison for some other crimes be indeed "played out?" And what then? The subject is full of serious doubts and difficulties which the gallant men of Wyoming, with all their practical experiments, we fear, will not be able to remove. Still, as those gallant men on behalf of women's rights seem to think they are engaged in a good cause, let them go on, and let the ladies see that if they are frightened off by jury duty their cause is lost.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 21st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 12 22 60t Treasurer.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.
No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
JOSEPH LESLEY, 2 16tM8rp Secretary.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH, —Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER.
CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 5w

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE BLADDER OR KIDNEYS, such as Non-Retention or Incontinence, Irritation, Inflammation, Stone, Calculus, Improper Deposits, Dropsical Swellings, etc. etc.
USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
s u th6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
REMOVAL.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 5tf A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.
GRAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS
IN
Imported Paper Patterns,
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.
The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours notice.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Good superior to anything in this country.
New in design. Moderate in price.
A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Cutting, Basting, Pinking.
Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.
Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 3 6 stuth5

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB G. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [41

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Causes of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ¼ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 13 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

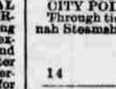
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

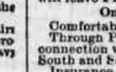
FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 6 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 14 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

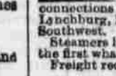


ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.



NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage From New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
1 4 Agents at Savannah.



FOR CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
PROMETHEUS,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 3, at 6 A. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Rosanna Tyler (colored), residing at No. 4 Baden street, fell on the ice last evening and was severely injured. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—On Tuesday morning last Revenue Officers Hew and Hause made a descent on the premises in the rear of Nos. 1124 and 1126 William street, and found two stills running. They were secured by the officers and conveyed to Frankford. About 25 hogsheads of mash was also secured, which was destroyed. The officers were not interfered with in the performance of their duties.

—Last evening the interesting rite of confirmation was administered to twenty-eight applicants at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Mediator, at the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Lombard streets, by the Bishop of the diocese. The services were of the usual character, and conducted by the Rev. S. E. Appleton, rector of the church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Saul.

—George H. Rood, who formerly did business at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Oxford streets, was held in $500 bail for a further hearing, by United States Commissioner Craig Biddle, for avoiding the payment of the special tax.

—The missionary anniversary of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Sunday Schools was celebrated last evening at the church, Fourth street, below New. After singing the opening anthem, prayer was offered up by the pastor, Rev. M. D. Kurtz. Several interesting addresses were made, and the exercises were interspersed with singing. Missionary offerings to a large amount were made by the male and female classes. A large congregation were in attendance.

—At a meeting of the Celtic Association of America, held last evening, the following officers were elected:—President, R. S. Mackenzie; Vice-President, C. Leslie Reilly; Treasurer, Michael Kennedy; Secretary, Michael Patton; Board of Directors, James McLaughlin, Thomas Convery, Patrick Watson, Geo. H. Fennimore, John Boyle, James Duffy, James Brady, George A. Twibill, and John Combes.

—Bernard Rourke, James Fagan, and Thos. Gray were committed by Alderman Kerr upon the charge of robbing Joseph Campbell, some two months since, of a watch and chain and $27 in money. William Barker, a witness, who negotiated for and returned the stolen property, was also committed as an accessory after the fact of the robbing. He refused to say who committed the deed or who gave him the property to return.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 115¾.

—Secretary Robeson has ordered that all the men suspended in the navy yards be restored.

—It seems that a very large number of cadets have not been selected from their proper districts.

—South Carolina has made an appropriation for the payment of interest on the State debt in gold.

—Eight women were burned to death in a fire at a drying house in Neponset, Mass., yesterday morning.

—One man was killed and nine wounded by a nitro-glycerine explosion at Morrisania, New York, yesterday.

—Arrangements are being made with a view to the re-election of Mr. Whittemore to Congress from South Carolina.

—A clue to some entirely new cases of corruption in relation to cadetships has been obtained by the Banking and Currency Committee.

—According to a telegram received by the Mexican Minister in Washington, the San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas revolutions have been suppressed.

—John L. Mayre, Jr., has been elected Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. The Republicans declined to vote, claiming that the election was unconstitutional.

Foreign Affairs.

—The complaint against Prince Murat, for striking a magistrate, has been withdrawn.

—A proposition to pay members of the Prussian Reichstag has been defeated by that body.

—Nearly all the diplomats in St. Petersburg attended the Burlingame obsequies. Yesterday the Emperor paid a visit of condolence to Mrs. Burlingame.

—Hopes of the safety of the City of Boston are by no means abandoned in London; in fact, the underwriters are so confident that they have again reduced the premium.

THE "GOLDEN CITY."

Further Particulars of Her Loss—She Goes Ashore on a Desolate Part of the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The particulars of the loss of the steamship Golden City are as follows:—The Golden City left this port on the 18th of February for Panama, with about four hundred passengers for New York, and a valuable cargo, including a shipment of teas received by the China steamer, and a heavy treasure list. On the morning of the 22d, about seven o'clock, she went ashore near Point Lazaro, Lower California, and about fifteen miles distant from the Bay of Santa Maria.

LANDING OF THE PASSENGERS.

The passengers, baggage, and treasure were landed with but little difficulty, the sea being smooth, but the locality is barren and far from human habitations. A party was sent immediately to Point Lazaro to erect a signal and lookout for the steamship Colorado, which was about due from Panama, and she was signalled about noon on the 24th.

A FEARFUL JOURNEY OVERLAND—SEVERAL PERSONS LOST.

It was impossible for the steamer to receive the sufferers on board at the scene of the disaster, owing to the heavy surf at that point, and they were compelled to walk to Santa Maria bay, over an utterly barren waste, enduring great distress from hunger and thirst. Several of the passengers were lost in the sand hills and chapparel buskes, and had to be abandoned by the steamer. Only a small quantity of provisions and water was saved from the wreck, and it was fortunate that the Colorado arrived so soon, otherwise intense suffering must have resulted.

DRUNKENNESS AND DISORDER.

When the wreck commenced breaking up and the cargo drifted ashore, some casks containing liquor were broken open by the passengers, and drunkenness and disorder ensued. Fearing that bloodshed would be the result if this order of things was not interrupted, a strong party of passengers was organized to destroy the liquor as fast as it came ashore.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE CAPTAIN.

The passengers had no confidence in Captain Comstock, and paid no attention to his orders. An indignation meeting was held on board the Colorado, and passed resolutions to the effect that in their opinion the wreck of the Golden City was due to the incapability or gross carelessness of the commanding officer, and that much unnecessary suffering on shore was to be traced to the same source. The passengers, with but few exceptions, reached here last night. The baggage and the treasure were left on the shore, under a proper guard.

MISSING PASSENGERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The roll-call aboard the steamer Colorado, of the passengers of the steamer Golden City, showed that the following steerage passengers are missing:—Alice Sitar, Michael O'Donnovan, Alexander McPherson, F. Angel, Frederick Clark, John Abel, Walter Addison, G. Ronchy, Joseph Thibley, Nicholas Abel, Peter Abel, M. Goldman, Andrew R. Smith, James Cannon, Charles Barger, and Krotlenieth M. Tobias.

Of the above O'Donnovan, McPherson, and Angel are known to have gone in the boat for Cape St. Lucas. Clark left camp sick, and it is reported that four others remained in camp, which leaves nine missing. One hundred and ninety-five names were on the steerage-roll, and six or eight others had paid their passage whose names had not been entered.

It is supposed that the missing ones were lost while trying to reach the Colorado. Captain Comstock and several other officers, and a number of others, remained at camp to guard the baggage and treasure of the company. The company's agents say that none of the cabin or steerage passengers are missing; but the statement is not justified, so far as the steerage passengers are concerned.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE AGENTS.

The passengers brought back by the Colorado have been besieging the company's office all day, and clamoring for a return of their money, or a re-issuance of tickets and payment for the loss of their baggage.

SUFFERINGS ON THE MARCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The sufferings of the passengers of the steamer Golden City, on the march from the scene of the disaster to Santa Maria Bay, to reach the steamer Colorado, are described as terrible.

There was no water along the route, and they had only a little hard bread. Old men, women, and children had to walk for twenty-two hours over the Rocky Mountains and under a burning sun, and on their arrival at their destination were entirely prostrated with fatigue. Every passenger has his version of the affair, but all agree on the main incidents.

A BOAT AND HER CREW MISSING.

After all had reached the land from the wreck, one of the boats was rigged with a sail, and manned by six or eight men and sent to sea to look for the steamer Colorado, which was expected to pass that point; but it is supposed they missed the Colorado during the night. Nothing had been heard of the boat at Santa Maria Bay when the Colorado sailed.

The accounts differ as to the number of passengers missing. Some say nine and others fifteen, but the latter number is considered the nearest correct.

THE CENSURE OF THE CAPTAIN.

It is stated that the resolutions of the passengers, condemnatory of Captain Comstock, are unjust, and that only part of those on board the Golden City approved of them. However, he should be given credit for having rescued every passenger.

HARRISBURG.

The State Treasury—General Irwin Makes a Statement—He Declines to be Sworn as a Witness.

HARRISBURG, March 2.—The Senate Finance Committee met to-night, and continued the State Treasury investigation, Mr. Billingfelt in the chair.

STATEMENT BY GENERAL IRWIN.

General Irwin, ex-State Treasurer, appeared and made a statement to the following effect:—That it was absolutely impossible for him, at this late date, to give a monthly statement of affairs of the Treasury during his term. No vault accounts had been separately kept by him, but it was all kept by the Cashier, as the General Treasury account, and everything had been transferred to his successor in office.

If the committee asked or expected a detailed statement, they expected an impossibility! He was not in possession of the Treasury or its books, and it was unreasonable to ask him to go to the labor and expense of detailed statements. After all, his accounts have been satisfactorily adjusted.

HE DECLINES TO BE SWORN.

In answer to a question of Mr. Billingfelt, he stated distinctly that he declined to be sworn, or make any statement beyond that already given. The accounts of his administration were in possession of the State and open to the world. He could render no further service by answering any questions. He then presented the following letters:—

LETTER FROM THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, Pa., March 2, 1870.—W. W. Irwin, State Treasurer—Dear Sir:—In answer to your communication of this date, I have the honor to state that at the close of your term of office, in May, 1869, there appeared to be a balance in the Treasury, according to the books of the Auditor-General and State Treasurer, amounting to $1,135,194·92, which amount was charged against R. W. Mackey, Esq., the present State Treasurer, at the time he entered upon his duties, by which change or transfer your account was closed.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant, JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

GENERAL IRWIN DENIES THE RIGHT OF THE COMMITTEE TO CALL UPON HIM AS A WITNESS.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE, HARRISBURG, March 2, 1870.—Gentlemen:—I have been subpœnaed to appear before you and to give evidence upon a subject embodied in a resolution adopted by the Senate of the 7th of January, 1870

At the end of my term as Treasurer, I settled my accounts and handed over all moneys and effects in the Treasury to my successor. I made a final settlement on the first Monday of May, 1869, with the Auditor-General. During my administration not a single dollar of the public money was lost, and all the affairs of my office were closed up to the entire satisfaction of the Auditing Department of the State.

I defy any one to make any charge against me for malfeasance in office, and to substantiate it with competent testimony. When that occurs I will be ready to meet and refute it. But until then I will not recognize the right of the Committee of the Senate, or of any tribunal in this land, to call me as a witness and examine me upon any question connected with my personal or official integrity.

While I admit the power of a Legislative committee to inquire into my whole official conduct and the management of the affairs of my office, I desire to be distinctly understood as objecting to the exercise of any such inquisitorial power as referred to, in the absence of any charge or accusation affecting my official integrity. It would be subversive of every principle of law, and in violation of that right which enables every man to demand that his accusers meet him face to face.

I only wish to add that I am not animated by any want of confidence in this committee, or by any disrespect towards its members, but impelled by what I conscientiously believe to be a proper respect for myself. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, W. W. IRWIN.

HE PERSISTS IN HIS REFUSAL.

The committee retired for consultation, and upon their return Chairman Billingfelt again inquired whether Mr. Irwin persisted in his refusal.

Mr. Irwin replied that he had no knowledge in addition to what had already been communicated of any transactions during his administration which would be of any service to the committee in this investigation. He, therefore, again refused to be questioned, and retired.

PROBABLE END OF THE INQUIRY.

It is openly asserted that this appears to terminate the labors of the committee, inasmuch as all other State Treasurers who have been subpœnaed to appear to-morrow evening will probably take the same position as Mr. Irwin, taking the ground that their accounts having all been adjusted, they are no longer liable to be subjected to Legislative inquiry.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·32	MOON SETS	7·18
SUN SETS	5·54	HIGH WATER	2·34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Silesia	Havre	New York	Feb. 12
Paraguay	London	New York	Feb. 12
Marathon	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 15
India	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 18
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 22
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v B.	Feb. 22

FOR EUROPE.

Ocean Queen	New York	Bremen	Mar. 3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Mar. 5
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Union	New York	Bremen	Mar. 5
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 8
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12
Paraguay	New York	London	Mar. 12
France	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12
India	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 12
Weser	New York	Bremen	Mar. 19
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 19
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Mar. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 3
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 3
Missouri	New York	Havana	Mar. 3
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Mar. 5
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar. 5
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 5
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Mar. 8
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. bark Johann Benjamin, Gerdien, Liverpool, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Brig Faustina, Patterson, Cardenas, Warren&Gregg.
Schr Rebecca W. Huddell, Maloy, Matanzas, Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Sophie Wilson, Walls, Matanzas, John Mason & Co.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, Gloucester, Mass., Lewis Audenried & Co.
Schr N. H. Benedict, Ellis, New Haven, D. Cooper.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Carlisle, Richmond, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, Norfolk, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 76 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Bark Aberdeen and brig J. A. Pierce (before reported), remained at the Breakwater 2d inst.; also, brig Somerset, from Caibarien, and schr W. Walton, from Philadelphia for Providence.

WENT TO SEA.

Ship John Barbour, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, went to sea yesterday morning.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., March 1.—Bark Aberdeen, from Cienfuegos, and brig S. & W. Welsh, from Trinidad, are off this place, beating in. Wind NW.

THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence via Havana, at New Orleans 1st inst. 11 P. M.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamship Zodiac, Hines, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 28th ult., and sailed for Richmond.
Steamer Centipede, hence, at Norwich 28th ult.
Schr Charles McCarthy, Barclay, sailed from Rosario 13th Jan. for India (probably West Indies).
Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 27th ultimo.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, sailed from Millville, N.J., 26th ult. for Cardenas.
Schrs R. W. Tull, Robbins, hence for Salem, and R. G. Whilden, Fennimore, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 26th ult.
Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 27th ult.
Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, hence, at Key West 26th ult.
Schr Mary H. Stockham, Cordery, from Wilmington, N. C., at New York 1st inst.
Schr Jesse Williamson, Jr., Corson, hence, at Providence 28th ult.
Schr James Martin, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New London 28th ult.
Schrs West Wind, Townsend, hence, and M. H. Westgate, Garret, from Greenwich, N. J., at Fall River 28th ult.
Schr George Nevenger, Smith, hence, at New Haven 28th ult.
Schr Ann E. Carll, Tyler, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 27th ult.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, at Bucksville, S. C., 14th ult. from New York, and cleared 22d to return.
Schr Jeddie, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bucksville, S. C., 21st ult.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 26th ult.
Schr M. & E. Aldrich, Fisher, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 27th ult.

MISCELLANY.

Schr J. W. Everman (before reported ashore on the point of Cape Henlopen), lies in a bad position, and is entirely under water at high tide; the wind has been from NW. from some days, and blowing stiff to-day (March 2). When the weather moderates the wreckers will try and get the schooner off.

Schr Mary E. Smith, Smith, of Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole from Caibarien, reports having encountered heavy gales the entire passage. Jan. 22, while at Caibarien, Benjamin Tyler, seaman, of Wilmington, N. C., fell from the foremast head and was instantly killed.

Schr Bassett Steelman, Captain Robinson, left Philadelphia on the 14th December last for Norfolk, with a cargo of coal, and was reported seen Dec. 18, off Hog Island, in a heavy storm, running before the wind under bare poles, since which time nothing has been heard from her. It is feared that she has foundered and all on board lost. The B. S. registered 92 tons, was built at May's Landing, N. J., in 1862, and had just been put in complete order. There was only $500 insurance on the vessel in the Millville (N. J.) Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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103 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

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PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nerveus exhaustion, viz.:—Amenia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Pithisie, Diabetes, Albumineria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON the Estate of CATHARINE M. SHOWAKER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to SARAH WEAVER,
1 27 th6t No. 1640 THOMPSON Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2357

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TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

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AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 1 10 mwf
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JOHN B. COPE.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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This invaluable material is far superior to any other covering that has been heretofore used. It can be applied by the parties themselves, and removed, if necessary, for repairs to boilers, pipes, etc., and replaced without in the least detracting from its efficiency.
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"THE NINE MUSES"
Have Been Retained on Exhibition
AT
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2 21 6t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Positively last Two Nights of
PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., ... Proprietors and Directors
D. DE VIVO ..... Business Manager
HARRY JACKSON ..... Stage Manager
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 8,
MARTHA! MARTHA! MARTHA!
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her great role of Martha; Mrs. E. SEGUIN, CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, BALL; Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.
The Great English Fair Scene will be given.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9,
for the First Time in America, will be produced Von Weber's masterpiece,
OBERON! OBERON! OBERON!
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her unapproachable role of Reiza, with a powerful cast, under the direction of Mr. CARL ROSA.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1·50. Family Circle, 50c. Amphitheatre, 25c.
The sale of Seats will commence on FRIDAY, at 9 A. M., only at the Box Office of the Academy. 3 2 6t

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
LAST NIGHT OF
MR. FRANK MAYO
in the Great Drama of
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
D'Artagnan ..... Mr. FRANK MAYO
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of Mr. MAYO.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN
AND BELPHEGOR THE MOUNTEBANK.
MR. MAYO IN BOTH PIECES.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 3, Last Week of the distinguished Comedian and charming Actress and Vocalist,
ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS.
An entirely new romantic Irish Drama entitled
HIT IN GOLD;
OR, THE ONE BRIGHT SPOT.
Fardorougha, a miser ..... HARRY WATKINS
Una O'Brien, with songs ..... ROSE WATKINS
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF HARRY WATKINS.
Monday evening, March 7, Mr. CHARLES FECHTER will commence an engagement of twelve nights, in Shakespeare's tragedy, in 5 acts, of HAMLET.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
BENEFIT OF MISS ANNIE FIRMIN.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), March 3, 1870,
THE BLACK DOMINO.
Angela ..... Miss ANNIE FIRMIN
After which BARBE BLEUE.
Barbe Bleue ..... Mr. R. CRAIG
Boulotte ..... Miss ANNIE FIRMIN
Friday, by desire, THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Saturday—Benefit of D. E. Ralton.
Monday—LOTTA.

AMATEUR'S DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, west side.
NEW YORK FRENCH COMEDY.
THURSDAY, March 3,
the celebrated comedy, by Scribe,
BATAILLE DE DAMES
MADAME MOREAU ..... as ..... The Countess
MONS. MOREAU ..... as ..... Henri
Supported by all the French Company
Operatic Song by ..... MME. GUERRETTI
Fantasia for Violoncello by ..... M. ALARD
Subscriptions for Eight Evenings ..... $10·00
Single Ticket, with Reserved Seat ..... 1·50
Admission ..... 1·00
EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Ticket Office at Boner & Co's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Daily sale of Tickets will begin on Wednesday.

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WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
WONDERFUL RIZARELLE BROTHERS.
J. S. BUDWORTH: Grand Military Ballet; Abduction of Nina; Miss BLANCHE STANLEY; DE ROSA; LUPO; Grand Ballet Troupe, etc.
EVERY EVENING TWO GREAT BALLETS.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)
Family Resort of Fashion. Crowded Nightly.
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Mammoth, Gigantic Minstrels.
Third and Last Week, Brilliant Successful Engagement of Mr. Hughey Dougherty.
First Week—Dougherty on Bone End.

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CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 2 16 6m

1845.—SILVER ANNIVERSARY—1870. OF FRIENDSHIP DIVISION, No. 19, SONS OF TEMPERANCE,
will be celebrated in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the Evening of the 25th of March.
Governor GEARY will preside, and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Senator WILSON, and other eminent speakers will deliver addresses.
Music by McClurg's Liberty Silver Cornet Band.
Admission, 25 cents.
Sale of Reserved Seats begins to-morrow at 9 A. M. at the Sabbath School Emporium of J. C. Garrigues & Co., No. 608 ARCH Street. 3 2*

CONCERT HALL.—THE PILGRIM! THIRD WEEK OF CROWDED HOUSES to see THE PILGRIM, the marvel of the day.
PAINTINGS! MUSIC!! GRAND TRANSITION SCENE!!!
Indorsed by the PRESS and the PULPIT as the Greatest, most Enchanting, and truly Artistic Sensational Entertainment of the nineteenth century.
EVERY EVENING at 8. MATINEES, Wednesday and Saturday at 2 30.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Reserved seats in Gallery, $1. Children under 12, 25c. 2 28 6t

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.
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EVENINGS, at 7½. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
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Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1870.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The necessity of refunding the national debt in some mode that will reduce the rate of interest and thus diminish its annual burden to the people, is now generally acknowledged, and the recent discussions of this subject in the United States Senate indicate that decisive action will be taken at no distant period. The prevailing differences affect rather the details than the principle involved in such a measure, and the leading points in dispute are exemplified by the provisions of the bill reported by the Finance Committee, through Senator Sherman, on the one hand, and the substitute proposed by Senator Sumner on the other. Both propositions aim at substantially the same end, and in some sections they are almost identical. But as our readers may be interested in the divergences of opinion, we will give a brief abstract of the most important.

The first section of Mr. Sumner's bill proposes that a ten-forty loan of $500,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., shall be contracted, with the understanding that only specie, or the five-twenty bonds of 1862 at par, shall be received in exchange for the new bonds. The first section of Mr. Sherman's bill proposes that a ten-twenty five per cent. loan of $400,000,000 shall be contracted, with the understanding that any of the five-twenty bonds may be received in exchange, at par, for the new bonds which would represent the new loan. Mr. Sherman alleges that nearly all the five-twenties of 1862 are held abroad exclusively, and he does not see (nor do we) why such special pains should be taken to advance the interests of foreign bondholders by giving them the monopoly of the best new loan the Government proposes to issue. Mr. Sumner's reason for his preference is that, as the credit of the five-twenties of 1862 has been most severely attacked, it should receive the best protection, but this reason is not sufficient to justify the discrimination in favor of foreign interests which he proposes to make.

The second and third sections of the respective bills differ mainly in the fact that Sumner's bills authorize a loan of $500,000,000 each, while Sherman's bill authorizes two loans of $400,000,000, and that the proposed time of repayment is fixed at a more distant period by the Senator from Massachusetts than by the Senator from Ohio. Mr. Sherman also proposes that agents may be appointed abroad as well as at home to negotiate the new loans, and that coupons may be made payable in Europe (while Mr. Sumner does not favor this policy), and Mr. Sherman proposes to ensure the earnest co-operation of the national banks in disposing of the new bonds, while Mr. Sumner would leave them comparatively indifferent to the fate of the new bill.

In brief, these differences may be summed up in the general statement that Mr. Sherman's project combines a far better prospect of practical success than the measure proposed by Mr. Sumner. It aims at borrowing a smaller amount of money, adopts better means to push the new loan, and make it popular at home and abroad, asks a shorter time for repayment, and makes better provisions for the inevitable day of redemption. And as the prime requisite of such a measure is success, it will be infinitely better to pass a law well calculated to attain the desired end than to cripple the nation with a "How not to do it" scheme.

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

Secretary Robeson and Vice-Admiral Porter have both endeavored to depreciate the character of our navy, and to represent that we are in such a position with regard to this branch of our military establishment as to be utterly unable to cope, on anything like equal terms, with any of the leading powers of Europe. After having been but a few months in office, Secretary Robeson made a report which was as damaging in its statements as the worst enemies of the country could desire, and the purport of the whole document seemed to be to show how very bad indeed the affairs of the navy were when Mr. Welles went out of office, and how much the present administration had done to bring about an improvement. Mr. Welles wrote a letter full of facts and figures, that in many particulars appeared to be an unanswerable answer to the statements of his successor. To this Secretary Robeson has not made any reply, and the only conclusion the public can arrive at is that he has no reply to make, and that Grandfather Welles knows more about our naval affairs than he has ever had credit for. The report of the Secretary, however, has been quoted in Europe, and the English papers in particular have been exceedingly jubilant over it. To complete the triumph of our British rivals Vice-Admiral Porter, who figures in the Navy Register as "Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy," after visiting the Monarch a few days ago at Annapolis declared her to be the greatest naval vessel afloat, and said that she could easily conquer any vessel belonging to our navy, and that she can run down any of our iron-clads and monitors. Even presuming that our navy is in as bad a condition as the Secretary and the Vice-Admiral represent, the propriety of thus declaring the fact to the world, and instituting such comparisons between ourselves and our foreign rivals, is very much open to question.

The public will remember in this connection that only a very few years ago the Miantonomah visited Europe and excited the utmost admiration. Neither England nor France had a vessel that could compare with her, and she was represented at that time as a fair specimen of our monitor fleet. We have now our monitors and our best wooden vessels, as we had then, unless they have been allowed to rust and rot until they are worthless; and if this is the case, an effort should be made to find out who is responsible. At the close of the war our navy was not considered entirely worthless, either in this country or in Europe, and if England or France surpass us in number or strength of vessels, it is because they have made great efforts to build new ships with all the modern improvements since we ceased building any. It is perfect folly to suppose that we must exert ourselves to maintain at all times a naval force equal to that of England or other European powers, and that as fast as new iron-clads are turned out in Europe we must put them afloat here. If our present force is properly managed it is amply sufficient for any sudden emergency, and it is in the worst possible taste, to say the least of it, for the head of the Navy Department and the admirals of the navy to spread abroad the idea that we are perfectly defenseless.

THE NEW RAILROAD FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

A large mass meeting was held in Trenton last evening in favor of the railroad project of establishing a new through line between Philadelphia and New York, to which we referred in yesterday's issue. The scheme was earnestly advocated by a number of speakers, who were cheered by a large and enthusiastic audience, so that there really appears to be something in it. Its friends announce that they are compelled to combat the opposition of the established railway companies of the State, but they at the same time hope to achieve a victory. They contend that the monopoly of railway privileges which was granted years ago ceased to exist on the first of January, 1869; and now, since it is no longer maintained by law, they demand that it shall not be perpetuated through a controlling influence over the Legislature. They claim that three-fourths of the people of New Jersey desire a competing road through the State from and to the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and one of the speakers sounded the key-note of the meeting in the following declaration:—

"Every Jerseyman is interested in declaring to the world that he is no longer under the grasp of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The time had been when Jerseymen travelling in the West had been asked on every hand:—'Ah, you are from the State of Camden and Amboy. You are from the State that taxes everybody that crosses your country, are you?' Let us declare now to all the world that they can cross our territory as they please, and we shall fell prouder of our native State."

It appears by the proceedings of the New Jersey Legislature yesterday, however, that a flank movement in the interest of the consolidated companies has just been made. A bill was introduced to give them power to build a local road, with connections, to New York, over the ground of the proposed air-line route, which, the reporter naively says, would "render further roads unnecessary." The issue of the struggle is therefore doubtful, but for the present the consolidated companies appear to possess superior strength in the Legislature, and it will require a very strenuous effort to secure a charter for the proposed through line at this session.

SEWARD SNUBBED.

Mr. Seward, after having made a tour of the entire continent, and feasted in innumerable banquet halls, including those of Montezuma, has met with a snub of the most decided character in his own beloved New York. The Common Council proposed to give him a public welcome and a dinner, and Mr. Seward promptly accepted in appropriate terms. There are those, however, in New York who remember that Mr. Seward was once a leader in the Republican party; that he was an earnest advocate for the abolition of slavery; and that his "little bell" played a not altogether unimportant part in awing the home traitors during the contest for the preservation of the Union. Pressure was, therefore, brought to bear upon A. Oakey Hall, the Democratic Mayor of New York, who refused either to veto or to sign the resolution tendering the reception to Mr. Seward, but called the attention of the Common Council to a certain section in the city charter that forbids the expenditure of any money for any procession, entertainment, or celebration, except by a three-fourths vote. This exhibition of virtue and economy on the part of the Mayor of New York, was so entirely unprecedented that it fairly staggered the ex-Secretary of State and his would-be entertainers. But Mr. Seward was equal to the emergency, and he, on reflection, declines the dinner, and any other demonstration that will be attended with expense, in diplomatic language that proves that his pen has lost none of its cunning, and he begs that on some day which may be agreeable to the Common Council he may be permitted to call at the City Hall and pay his respects to them. This affair is very amusing, but very discreditable to the Democracy of New York, and the insult that was intended for Mr. Seward will certainly not elevate the perpetrators in the esteem of decent people. The New York Democracy is certainly low enough already without any further attempts on the part of its leading men to make it contemptible in the eyes of the world.

When does the District Attorney intend to bring Richard Ficken to trial for the shooting of young Curran? This is a case that demands prompt and impartial justice, and it will be an outrage if the wealth and social position of Ficken are allowed to interfere with his proper punishment. The assault on the boy Curran was a mean and dastardly act, for which no excuse whatever can be made, and if Ficken is not locked up in the penitentiary for a term of years justice will not receive her due, and the moral sense of the community will be shocked by the belief that wealth can purchase immunity from punishment, no matter what the crime may be. Young Curran is still in a very precarious condition, and last night he was worse than usual. The surgeons have not been able to extract the ball from his leg, and it will be a hairbreadth escape if he do not lose life or limb. Under these circumstances it is a question whether Ficken should not be locked up until the fate of his victim is decided, even if he is not immediately brought to trial upon the charges now pending against him.

MR. ELLIOTT'S AUDITORS BILL.

It will interest the public to know that the excellent bill of Mr. Elliott, allowing the parties interested in an estate to agree upon an auditor, to which there could be and was no honest objection, and which passed the House by a decisive vote, and bade fair to remedy the gross evils of the existing system, has been defeated in the Senate on motion of Senator Connell. This bill had the approval of the purest and most eminent members of the bar, and was satisfactory to everybody except the little clique which controls the bulk of the court patronage. It is well to know where the responsibility for its defeat lies. If Senator Connell, who has done many useful and good things, is to become the champion of the corrupt system sought to be reformed, let the people know it. There has been double-dealing somewhere on this point. Why has not Senator Henszey been heard from? A few weeks ago he was the zealous advocate of reform in this matter, and proposed a bill so stringent as to be impracticable. Now he lets a practical remedy be defeated without, as far as appears, so much as a word in its behalf. This is no buncombe matter, and must not be allowed to sleep. The responsibility for this wrong must be fixed where it belongs. We say it is an outrage if the only parties interested in an estate, those whose property is the subject of distribution, cannot be allowed to name a disinterested and capable person to pass upon matters in dispute, and that no one can escape from the millstone of the ring. It is but fair to say that the judges are not all alike in this respect, and that until comparatively lately several of them would listen courteously and accede to a nomination by parties. This gave the public a safety-valve to some extent. Now, however, the court have a rule prohibiting even the handing up of a suggestion, unless impossible conditions are first complied with, and *unless it should happen that the parties are willing to nominate one of the nephews, or near neighbors, or particular pets of the judge, when these formalities are dispensed with.* Now the thing should be stopped. Mr. Elliott's bill provides for a fair, open, and honorable nomination in writing by the parties, which shall be filed in the Clerk's or Prothonotary's office at least ten days before the appointment, and to which nomination exceptions may be filed if thought proper. This secures fair play. It is the interest of the parties to nominate a competent man. Many of the present appointees are grossly incompetent. The result of a measure of this kind would be that men of character and professional capacity would be chosen who would soon render the complaints of extortionate fees a thing of the past.

We do not feel called upon to sweepingly denounce the whole auditing system, and were it abolished other evils would result as great perhaps as those now existing. Properly administered by good men, it has many and most valuable uses. There are many gentlemen of the bar of sound legal attainments and unblemished reputation who have filled the office of auditor with honor to themselves and advantage to all parties concerned. Such men have decided intricate questions of law and disputed matters of fact with such acknowledged ability and fairness that their decisions have often been accepted as final by the parties in interest. Our criticisms have no reference to such gentlemen as these. They are the grains of wheat in the bushel of chaff. We do refer to the not inconsiderable number *who cannot write their own reports, or who write them in such a way that they are unintelligible and useless.* Our protest is against the abuses, and these seem to be inseparable from the existing arbitrary power of appointment. If the judges were wise they would gladly get rid of it. If the people are wise it will be curtailed. Nothing will so surely swamp the judiciary as unlimited patronage. They have far too much for their own or for the public good.

Mr. Elliott's bill does not appear to have been deliberately considered in the Senate. A snap judgment was taken against it. It will, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, inaugurate a wholesome reform. There are intelligent and able men in the Senate, some of whom are intelligent lawyers, who should see that the wishes of this community—not of the *ring*—shall be respected. If the Senators from Philadelphia prove recreant, we ask that the Senate of the Commonwealth, to which we have a right to appeal, shall protect us from a further continuance of the abuses to which we are subjected. We call on such men as Senators Billingfelt, Stinson, Wallace, Lowry, and others to see that this bill is reconsidered and that justice is done.

The following is a copy of the bill as it passed the House:—

"Section 1. The parties in any account of executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, or assignees, or a majority of them, shall have the right personally or by counsel to nominate in writing a person as auditor, which nomination shall be filed in the proper court at least ten days before the time designated for the presentation of such account to the court, and if no exceptions to such nomination shall be filed within the said ten days, the person so nominated shall be appointed by the court.

"Section 2. In all cases where an auditor is requested and no person is nominated as auditor, or the parties fail to agree upon a nomination, the auditor shall be appointed by the court.

"Section 3. No person shall be eligible to appointment as an auditor unless he is a member of the bar in good standing and shall have been admitted to practice for at least two years before his appointment.

"Section 4. This act shall apply only to the city of Philadelphia."

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Subject—"Reform and Art."

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ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.

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The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the last six months, of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on and after the 1st of March, 1870 at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, Trustees, Nos. 320 and 321 CHESNUT Street,
3 1 3t C. L. BORIE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors this day granted to J. W. TORREY, Vice-President of the Bank, a short furlough, on account of ill health, and have appointed DELL NOBLIT, Jr., Esq., acting Vice-President in the interim.
3 3 3t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

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EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

2 12 stuth 3m PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4f

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street,

HAVE OPENED A FULL LINE OF

BARECE HERNANIES.

2 17 thstu3m4p

MINERAL WATER.

"ALLEGHENY MINERAL WATER,"

VIRGINIA.

The undersigned, agents for the water of the above Springs, have a constant supply on hand.

For price and circulars apply to

MITCHELL & ALLEN,

10 thstu 1mrp No. 214 S. FRONT Street.

$40,000 TO LOAN AT PAR ON MORTGAGE of city property in sums of not less than $8000 each. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT Street. 3 2 3t*

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18stfd

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Wreck of the Oneida Discovered.

The Armament Can be Saved.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following nominations were sent in to-day:—Navy, John H. Ross, to be Assistant-Surgeon; John H. Jordan, Paymaster; Lucius D. Hurd, Paymaster.

The Oneida Disaster.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Fish has received a despatch from United States Minister Delong, dated Yokohama, February 1, forwarded from San Francisco, stating that the wreck of the Oneida has been discovered, and that the armament may possibly be recovered. Although investigation is being held, the list of those saved, reported officially by Minister Delong, is the same as previously published in the press despatches.

The Naval Examination.

The President has selected the following gentlemen as members of the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination at the Naval Academy in May next:—Thomas Cadwalader, of New Jersey; Stanley G. Trott, of South Carolina; General W. F. Reynolds, United States Army; John R. Bartlett, Rhode Island; Moses Taylor, New York; Paul Dillingham, Wisconsin; and Professor H. B. Wilson, Minnesota.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Willey moved to amend the amendment so that the Judge shall reside in the circuit after appointment, dispensing with the necessity of his being a resident when appointed. He believed that in view of the qualifications required and the importance of the office, the President should be allowed to make his selection from the nation at large, and that national interests should not be made subservient to the sentiments of localities where, as in Southern circuits, it might be difficult to find a man whose loyalty and superior qualifications entitled him to the exalted position of a Judgeship of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Davis, though distrusting the animus of the appointing power in the important duty of filling the offices of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, was willing to leave to the President that unrestricted constitutional discretion which he proposed of making his nomination from any portion of the country. He believed it was not competent for Congress to restrict the President in this particular or in relation to nominations for foreign embassies.

Mr. Conkling remarked that the inference from the Senator's (Mr. Davis') position was that because the Constitution was silent on the subject, therefore Congress could not inquire whether a judge was learned in the law or possessed other essential qualifications. By the same right the matter of residence could not be an official requisite.

Mr. Wilson submitted an amendment looking to a new arrangement of the circuits.

Mr. Trumbull explained that the arrangement of the circuits by the committee was based upon population, and the number of cases on the Supreme Court docket, with a view to equalizing the amount of business for each of the judges. He said the bill had no personal object, but that the arrangement of the circuits was intended to accommodate circuits to judges already confirmed. The argument that Congress had no power to limit the President to any particular district in selecting these judges was based upon an idea that Congress could not prescribe the mode in which the President shall perform his duties. The President was Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, but he could not raise or pay a soldier without the co-operation of Congress.

The bill was then laid aside.

Mr Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the bill to incorporate the National Bolivian Navigation Company. Also, adversely to the bill to provide for an American line of mail and emigrant passenger steamers between New York and Scandinavian and German ports. Also, adversely, the bill relieving masters of vessels owned wholly by United States citizens and engaged in the coasting trade from the obligation of employing licensed pilots.

Mr. Kellogg, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendment, a joint resolution providing for a survey and estimate of the cost of removing obstructions from the Bayou Teche in Louisiana.

At 1 o'clock the consideration of the Funding bill was resumed, and Mr. Morrill (Vt.) addressed the Senate.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Wheeler introduced a bill granting lands for building a branch railroad to the Uintah Mountains. Referred.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) gave notice that he would, at the earliest practicable moment report from the Judiciary Committee the naturalization bill, and ask for its passage.

The House then, at half-past one, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Mercur in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Paine, providing that nothing in the act should be construed as recognizing as subsisting public treaties any such treaties made before the 20th day of July, 1867, gave rise to considerable discussion, it being denounced by Mr. Maynard as a violation of the faith of the nation, and defended by Messrs. Paine, Lawrence, and other members. Finally, not wishing to occupy further the time of the committee, Mr. Paine withdrew the amendment, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

Mr. Lawrence moved to take up the Deficiency bill.

The chairman decided that that could not be done without unanimous consent, as the Tariff bill was the special order in Committee of the Whole.

The committee then rose and reported back the Indian Appropriation bill with amendments. The amendments were agreed to in bulk, and the bill passed.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1870.

Quesada's Reception.

General Quesada has been received—not, perhaps, in a style corresponding with his anticipations or with the splendor of governments which are not republican, but still with the characteristics of a metropolis like New York, which is alternately spreading itself in the coarse magnificence of ill taste and behaving with a niggardliness that the countriest of country towns ought to be ashamed of. For instance, on Tuesday evening, as I was walking along Broadway, near Fourteenth street, a procession of common street cabs suddenly loomed before me. They trolled along like magnified tortoises in mourning going to a funeral. The only unfuneral appendage was the Cuban flag which the assistant driver of the foremost vehicle has fastened to his whip, and was waving with devoted fervor. A crowd of clerks, laborers, loafers, newsboys, and bootblacks followed in the wake. What was the matter? General Quesada had arrived, and this was his "recep."

An Ism of the Season.

Numerous little items occur in New York which never find their way into the papers for the simple reason that a reporter don't happen to be on the spot. Listen to one which is one of the most characteristic of the season, and extremely New Yorkish. At about 11 o'clock last night might be seen in a University Place car a curious spectacle. It consisted of three children—a girl and two boys. The girl was about eleven years old. On each side of her was a boy, one about ten, the other perhaps eight. All three were apparently asleep, their heads nodding, and those of the boys reclining on the girl's shoulders. The dresses of this trio were of the most extraordinary description. The girl was dressed in a short frock and wore dingy-colored stockings and shoes through which her toes could be discerned. Over the skirt of her dress was arranged one of Canton flannel with the wrong side out. The upper part of her body was enveloped in a shawl which might have belonged to a remote ancestor of the oldest inhabitant. Her head was decorated with a white hat, the material of which I will not attempt to conjecture, and the hat was surmounted with pink feathers. A thick black veil enshrouded this millinery masterpiece, but did not prevent the discovery of a greasy-looking grey silk mask which covered the girl's features. Each of the boys was concealed from mortal view by an overcoat which, when he stood up, came to within one inch of the ground and permitted several toes, in a state of unblushing nudity, to appear. The trio slumbered peacefully on until the car reached Thirty-fourth street, when they awoke simultaneously as though by preconcerted understanding. The eldest boy, followed by the others, walked up to the conductor and commenced bullying him in baby-voice:—

"What do yer mean by not stopping when yer told to?"

The conductor was convulsed and couldn't answer; every passenger was up and peering to see what would be the result. The car stopped; the mites got out. At the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue was a blaze of light, in the midst of which stood carriages, and masked figures could be seen ascending and descending like the angels on Jacob's ladder. In this blaze of light Gavroche and his two companions were lost. They handed in their tickets at the door of a certain hall and vanished up the stairway. They had gone to a masked ball!

Parepa-Rosa on the Home Stretch.

This accomplished cantatrice, whom I admire equally as a singer and as a fine figure of a woman, and the compass of whose waist and voice is in mutual proportion, is making for this city again, after a very successful tour East, North, West, and South. A directress of English opera who can rake in seventy thousand dollars in twenty-one nights, as she is said to have done, deserves to be haunted by the ghosts of the slaughtered Richings troupe. Such abominable ingratitude in Messrs. Campbell, Castle, and the rest of them, to "desert the old banner" and go over to a usurper who offered a few dollars a month more! I don't wonder Caroline felt badly, and satisfied her revenge by publishing a card. The most ingenious malice couldn't have invented a shorter way of making oneself appear ridiculous.

Lent.

Lent in New York is Fashion at the *prie-dieu*. The belle does up her cholcest laces into the semblance of sack-cloth, and steeps herself in ashes (of roses). The penitential scourge is symbolized in her flutterless fan; her coquettish eyes become "homes of earnest prayer," whose occupant "receives" for the next forty days, and the penitent prodigal, her brother, joins with her in her devotions, and forsakes his euchre for the eucharist. Religion is taken out from conscience's cupboards, done up in fresh bags of lavender, so to speak, and then put away again for another year. Lent, particularly in New York, is like Aunt Ophelia's house-cleaning, a general "claring-up" time for all the rest of the twelve months. The orison-repeating nymphs of fashionable life squeeze all the peccadilloes of the interrupted season into the confessions of these few weeks, and come forth refined gold ready to be drossed over again. So let it be. It is better that Fashion should find a respite in the formalities of Lent than that she should find no respite at all.

ALI BABA.

A BUSINESS SUCCESS.—Mr. H. T. Helmbold, the successful Philadelphia merchant, now owner of a magnificent branch store in New York, is one of the great business monuments of that city. His new store in New York is one of the leading institutions, and is the feature of the Metropolitan block, in which it is situated. There are many older drug and medicine stores of a similar character in that city, but none can rival it in splendor. It has a polished marble floor, show-cases full of quaint and classic vases, and jars and flasks labelled in the most gorgeous manner. The walls are decorated with brilliant devices of exquisite embellishment, in brightly variegated colors. It is difficult to realize the fact that, without a particle of bustle or hurrying, or confusion, twenty-four hours rarely pass but the receipts in this department alone reach away into the thousands. Of course the returns of the wholesale office are infinitely greater. This beautiful palace of business, however attractive as it is in the day time, is still more resplendent under the influence of gas. It then becomes more like a vision of fairyland.

Less than eighteen years ago Mr. Helmbold virtually initiated with a cash capital of about $2000 the plan of business which has brought him fame and fortune. He spends five times that amount now each week in advertising alone. That is the key-note to the unparalleled triumph by which his exertions have been crowned. He had the foresight and shrewdness to see that publicity was essential to success, and he had the pluck and persistency to promptly put his idea into execution. The results of his experiment were hopefully encouraging from the very start. Every dollar that he paid out for newspaper space, for bills and posters, or any means of constantly keeping his name before the community, came back to him with ten-fold increase. As fast as it came back it was put forth again in the same way, and so kept on increasing and multiplying until the little office on Chesnut street gradually grew into the finest store in this city, and thence developed the New York offshoot, which is now the palace of Broadway. Mr. Helmbold advertises in more than half of all the papers published in the United States. His books show current transactions with more than 2700 of them.

Such colossal transactions can but bring colossal results. With his great business tact and his fearless way of taking time by the forelock, Mr. Hembold, if he keeps on as he has been doing, cannot fail to reach any point of commercial greatness to which he may see fit to aspire. May his example be followed by all young business men.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Miss Annie Firmin will have her first benefit in this city this evening, when the drama of *The Black Domino* and Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue* will be performed. During the present season Miss Firmin has gained many friends and admirers by the earnestness with which she has sought to please in whatever parts were assigned her, and her steady improvement shows that she is inspired by a genuine artistic spirit. Both as a lady and as an artist Miss Firmin is entitled to a handsome compliment from the playgoers of Philadelphia, and her merits cannot be better recognized than by a crowded house and liberal applause this evening.

THE PAREPA-ROSA TROUPE will perform Flotow's *Martha* and Weber's *Oberon* on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week at the Academy of Music. The sale of seats will commence on Friday at the Academy.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Frank Mayo will personate "D'Artagnan" in *The Three Guardsmen* for the last time this evening. This is a performance of very unusual merit, that deserves a more cordial recognition than it has yet received from the playgoers of this city. The drama of *The Three Guardsmen* is interesting, and with Mr. Mayo as the hero it ought to prove an attraction to lovers of good acting. To-morrow evening Mr. Mayo will have a farewell benefit, when he will appear as "Don Cæsar de Bazan" and "Belphegor." These are parts admirably suited to Mr. Mayo's style, and we hope that a full house will be in attendance to witness their personation.

VERY REV. P. E. MORIARTY, D. D., will lecture at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening for the benefit of the University Hospital. Subject:—"The Man Question—Human Development."

THE PILGRIM.—Professor Bain's fine series of paintings from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WALLED IN WITH PAPER!—Why are the hair-coloring preparations kept dark? Simply because the light decomposes them and exposes their foul sediment. Hence the bottles are jacketed with paste and paper. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, on the other hand, is as clear and transparent in the sunshine as in the shade. It revives the natural color in every time-bleached fibre, and does not stain the skin. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

THE EFFECT.—

CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street, having *taken the lead in reducing the prices of fine Customer-made Clothing*, is reaping his reward in the shape of an increased number of orders for his unapproachable styles of clothes for the spring of 1870.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S NEW OCTAGON PIANOS are a great improvement over the Upright Pianos. They are not only very beautiful but captivating in tone. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAINTINGS to be sold without reserve, at SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1117 Chesnut street, Girard Row, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, 2d and 3d inst., to make room for a large sale.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

THE PLACE!

I.

THE PLACE FOR GOOD CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR DURABLE CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR NEAT CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR STYLISH CLOTHES.....OAK HALL

II.

THE PLACE FOR CHEAP CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR LOW-PRICED CLOTHES...OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR ECONOMICAL CLOTHES...OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS ON CLOTHES..OAK HALL

III.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL

ALL SIXTH STREET, FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

MARRIED.

HASTINGS—MADDUX.—On the 1st instant, at Cheltenham M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. J. B. Maddux, Mr. CHARLES P. HASTINGS, of Philadelphia, to Miss SADIE S. MADDUX, daughter of the officiating minister.

KNIGHT—HARRISON.—On February 22, 1870, by Rev. Thomas Burrows, Mr. JESSE H. KNIGHT, of Bristol township, to Miss MARY HARRISON, of Bensalem, Bucks county, Pa.

DIED.

ASHMEAD.—On Tuesday night, March 1, ISAAC ASHMEAD, in the 90th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Sixteenth street and Girard avenue, on Friday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at the Green Hill Presbyterian Church, Girard avenue, above Sixteenth, at 3 o'clock.

ASHMEAD.—On the morning of the 3d instant, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, Jr., in the 21st year of his age

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BOYLAN.—On the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock A. M., SARAH BOYLAN.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 1339 Spruce street, on Friday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Funeral to move at 4 o'clock.

DONALDSON.—On the 2d instant, MARY HEATON, youngest daughter of William F. and Elizabeth A. Donaldson, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2003 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock.

HOPKINS.—On the morning of the 2d instant, ELIZA HOPKINS.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1618 Arch street, on Seventh-day morning, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock.

KING.—On the 2d instant, SUSIE KING, daughter of Richard and Maria King, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1513 Moyamensing avenue, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 3½ o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

TIEBOUT.—In Brooklyn, March 1, MARY AGNES, wife of William T. Tiebout, and daughter of Tilton and Lydia Wildes, of Arneytown, New Jersey.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, EZRA BOWER, No. 132 S. Eighteenth street, on Friday at 11 o'clock A. M.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
2 4 thstu2p* H. S. HARLEY

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Ever thankful for the patronage extended him heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs to announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.

A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 18 thstuD31

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 113 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

MARCH COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS

1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 39 South THIRD Street.

ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.

Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$1,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

First Mortgage Sevens

AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from October 1

LENGTH OF ROAD 300 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

$16,000,000,

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY WARRANTS

Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 1tf PHILADELPHIA.

A DESIRABLE HOME SECURITY,

YIELDING

Over 7 Per Cent. Guaranteed.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of THE PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILROAD STOCK, the dividends on which are GUARANTEED and paid by the CHESNUT AND WALNUT STREETS RAILROAD COMPANY, on the first days of July and January in each year, under the terms of the Lease recently executed for 999 years. The par value of the shares is $50, and the entire Capital Stock consists of only 10,000 shares.

We are authorized to sell a limited amount of this Stock at the low price of $41.25 per share, thereby yielding to the purchaser over 7 per cent., dividend guaranteed by a Railway corporation representing over $1,000,000 of property.

We refer to C. Colket, Esq., President Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company, or to S. Gross Fry, Esq., President Philadelphia and Darby Railroad Company, as to the character of the security.

Copies of the Lease can be obtained at our office.

BOWEN & FOX,

No. 13 Merchants' Exchange,

2 24 thstu6trp* PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 1 26

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ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 1

FINANCIAL.

THE BEST HOME INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND, SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is sixty-two miles long, and forms the SHORTEST CONNECTING LINK in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West to the Pacific Ocean.

It passes through a rich country, *the local trade of which is more than enough to support it*, and as it has three important feeders at each end, its through trade will be heavy and remunerative.

Maps and pamphlets furnished, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and the Security IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

A limited number of the Bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
2 1thmtr No. 25 South THIRD Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST

SAFE DEPOSIT

AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
13 10tf Delasco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $330. Inquire on premises 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1318 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

OFFICES.—VERY DESIRABLE COMMUNICATING offices, second floor of No. 427 Walnut street, to rent. S. KINGSTON McCAY. 3 2 5*

WANTS.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN.—Two (2) FURNISHED ROOMS, without Board (except Breakfast), within fifteen minutes walk of Thirteenth and Chesnut streets. Address, giving Reference,
2 26 "H. R. J.," this office.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERIOR SEED PEAS, Grown with great care from pure stock, among which are the following desirable varieties:

	Per bush.	Per qt.
Dreer's Extra Early, the earliest	$12	50c.
Early Tom Thumb, 10 inches	12	60c.
McLean's Little Gem, 10 inches	18	80c.
Champion of England, fine	10	50c.
Eugenie or Alliance, dwarf	10	50c.
White Marrowfat	6	30c.
Blackeye Marrowfat	5	30c.

With twenty other choice kinds; also, Early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Cauliflower, Tomato, and other Seeds for sowing in hot-beds.

DREER'S Seed Warehouse,
2 26 stuth3t§ No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVERILL BARLOW,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CABINET FURNITURE,

FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.

Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—
Certificate No. 19,003, Loan No. 34, dated November 6, 1867, $30,000.
Certificate No. 2848, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,331, Liabilities, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,333, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 640, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1868, $1000.
Certificate No. 25,146, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, $1000. 1 27 th 3m

LOST.

WHEREAS, A CERTIFICATE, NO. 79, issued February 8, 1840, in the name of JOHN L. PASSMORE, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Hotel Company, has been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as application has this day been made for issuing a new one. 2 10 thstu 12t*

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY ELLEN DARNELL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS S. ELLIS, Executor of the last will and testament of MARY ELLEN DARNELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 14, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No. 229 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 3 thstu5t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 19 rp4

THE PAWELSKI FAMILY.

The Story of their Wrongs.

The Slanders Against Philadelphia Completely Refuted—Full Report of the Official Investigation.

A story has been going the rounds of the papers concerning a family of Polish Prussian emigrants named Pawelski to the following effect:—

"The emigrants arrived in Milwaukee after having, as it was said, endured the greatest indignities in Philadelphia, while on their route to the West from the old country. The family, consisting of father, mother, two small boys, and three daughters, from sixteen to twenty years of age, landed in Philadelphia, having tickets to Milwaukee, but no money. They were obliged to remain in this city over night, and they found shelter in a small room attached to a low immigrant house, and here they crowded together, eating of the stale bread they had brought with them. In the morning the cut-throat who owned the house demanded of the Prussian fifteen dollars for the lodgings of the party, but the poor man had no money and could not pay the exorbitant bill. Threats were made of imprisonment, but they were useless, and then the sharks took all the baggage of the party, consisting of three large boxes filled with household goods, etc.

"This the family pleaded for but could not get, and they were compelled to start West without it. But the sharks were not ready to let them go. As the Prussian was about leaving for the cars they came upon him again, and took the three daughters away, saying they had authority from the police to do this, and should hold the girls until the $15 was paid, and this, notwithstanding the fact that they had property worth several hundred dollars belonging to the family there.

"The poor old man was nearly heart-broken now. He did not know what to do. He dared not move, for he was told by those who represented themselves as police, that if he did not pay the $15 by noon of that day, they would take his wife and the other children and lock them up. All that day the old man went about the city trying to find his daughters who had been taken away from him, but it was a useless search, and out of money, nearly out of provisions, he was compelled to leave them behind him and come on to his journey's end. It is evident that the sharks had but one object in view with these unfortunates; to send them to some den of infamy. No other fate can be hoped for them.

"The old man arriving in Milwaukee in the greatest distress, told his story, and found ready listeners. Louis Reidt, a kind-hearted gentleman of the south side, took the affidavit of the family, and learned the particulars of the outrage."

The affidavit, with other papers, was forwarded to this city and an examination was held, conducted by the Governor, the Mayor, and the German Society. Various accounts have been published as the result of this examination, but they are all very imperfect. We give below the full official report of the investigation:—

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 10, 1870.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

The undersigned Notary Public respectfully takes leave to forward to your Excellency the here annexed affidavit about the Powelski family, and petitions your Excellency to order the necessary searches to be made by the proper officers, and to punish the malefactors.

He further shows that Michael Pawelski sent different letters to John Maier of Chesabeck, but never has got an answer. That the undersigned also wrote two letters to said J. Maier, but has remained up to this moment without reply.

That the undersigned further sent the affidavit even in the German language to the Commissioners of German Emigration in Philadelphia, but without success or information.

That on the 13th of January, 1870, the undersigned sent a second letter to the Commissioners of Emigration at Philadelphia, and renewed his petition made on the 21st day of December, 1869, when he forwarded the affidavit, but no answer was given, notwithstanding he observed to the said commissioners that M. Pawelski would make a complaint to his Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania.

That the undersigned leaves all further proceedings to your Excellency, and petitions for kind notice.

Respectfully, your very obedient servant,
LOUIS RIEDT,
Notary Public, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The foregoing petition endorsed as follows:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, January 12, '70.—Respectfully referred to the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, with request that he investigate these allegations, and report to the writer and also to the undersigned.
JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb, 12, 1870—Hon. D. M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—By direction of the Governor I have the honor to send you the enclosed communication. Yours truly, F. JORDAN, Sec. Commonwealth.

February 14, 1870.—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt per hands of Hon. F. Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, of an affidavit and petition from a Polish family named Pawelski, setting forth certain impositions said to have been practised upon them in this city, the scattering of their children and mysterious absence, and praying your Excellency's kind assistance in the premises, the allegations being sworn to before Louis Riedt, Notary Public at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

In answer, I desire to say that the matter shall at once be placed in proper hands for investigation, and as soon as results are had the same shall be promptly forwarded as per instructions of your Excellency indorsed on said communication.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,
DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of City of Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1870.—To his Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania—Sir:—I have the honor to report the following statement of facts as per sworn affidavits, etc., true copies of which are hereto annexed, of sundry persons in relation to certain alleged impositions upon and abduction of members of the family of Michael Pawelski (Polish emigrants) said to have taken place in this city in the month of July last, and in reference to which your Excellency did me the honor to request that I should cause an investigation to be made and to report the results to your Excellency, and also to the Notary Public, Louis Riedt (the petitioner in this connection). I beg, also, to say, that in accordance with your Excellency's request, I will forward a copy of the testimony taken to Mr. Riedt at the earliest convenient moment, and with your Excellency's permission, I should like very much to give the whole matter to the public through the newspapers, as there has been quite an extensive publication of the Pawelski affidavits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

Benjamin Franklin being duly sworn, did depose and say—I am a detective officer of the city of Philadelphia; was detailed with a colleague detective officer, Tryon, by order of his Honor Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, to investigate the matter of the alleged abduction of four children of Michael Pawelski, now a resident in Wisconsin, as set forth in the affidavit made by him and his wife before Louis Riedt, Notary Public, Milwaukee, dated December 21, 1869; in pursuance of instructions we called upon the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who has charge of the emigrant line in this city, Mr. Francis Funk, office No. 116 Market street, and made known the object of our visit. He stated that his attention had been called to this matter by a publication in the German newspapers of the statements made by Michael Pawelski, in the affidavit referred to. That a partial investigation has been made by the agent of the German Society of Philadelphia, and he had ascertained that the family referred to had, on their arrival in this city, stopped at Klohr's hotel, northwest corner of Front and Union streets; that he, the agent of the society, had learned of the whereabouts of the family, and said that he had written a letter to Louis Riedt, the Notary Public referred to, at Milwaukee, stating the information he had obtained. Mr. Funk gave Mr. Klohr, in speaking of him, an excellent character, saying that he had known him for years as a truthful man and a decent citizen. He also said that he was satisfied, from information received by him, that the statement so made before the notary public was false. We then followed up the investigation; saw Mr. Klohr, who promptly called with us on the Mayor, and made affidavit of the facts (which affidavit is hereto appended). Mr. Klohr then volunteered to accompany us to Bridgeport, Gloucester county, New Jersey, to see the two sisters, Augustina and Annie Pawelski, in accordance with that offer, and by instructions of the Mayor, we (deponent) Tryon and Klohr visited Bridgeport last evening, called upon Mr. Thomas G. Borden and also Mr. Elmer Cooper, adjoining neighbors, and found them to be highly respectable people, substantial farmers, members of the religious Society of Friends, and on stating the object of our visit, and on reading to them the affidavit of Michael Pawelski. they expressed their astonishment, Mr. Borden saying it was a vile falsehood; that he (Mr. Borden) had called at the house of Mr. Klohr in July last for the purpose of obtaining hired help, being well acquainted with Mr. Klohr, and found the Pawelski family there; Mr. Pawelski was anxious for him to take both girls, but he only wanted one; he finally consented to take two of them, Augustina and Annie; a third daughter (Elizabeth) at the same time wanted him to take her also, and cried, as she wanted to go with her sisters; he gave Mr. Pawelski his name and address on a piece of paper, at his leaving with the girls, so that the family could communicate with the girls; on his (Mr. Borden's) arrival at home, he kept one of the girls (Annie) and his neighbor, Elmer Cooper, took the other (Augustina); the two girls lived there with them for thirty-one or thirty-two weeks, receiving wages all the time, for a short time after their arrival receiving $1·25 per week, and afterwards $2 per week for the remainder of the time. Both the gentlemen (Messrs. Borden and Cooper) stated that the girls gave entire satisfaction, and behaved very well. Furthermore, that at about Christmas time their sister, Elizabeth, came to the farms and visited her sisters; that Elizabeth had spoken of the old folks being in Wisconsin; that she had been employed at Meyer's, Chesapeake City, and was well pleased with her place, and brought with her a letter she had received from her parents in Wisconsin.

Mr. Borden also informed us that subsequently Elizabeth again visited them, in company with her brother, John Pawelski, had an interview with the sisters, and arranged that they all four should start West and join the family in Wisconsin immediately, which they did on the 15th day of this (present) month, Mr. Cooper having driven them to the railroad depot for that purpose. They were all in good spirits, expected to be three days on the way, and Mr. Borden gave us the letter received from B. L. Putzel (which letter is referred to in the hereto accompanying affidavit of Josephine Rath). Deponent also called this morning on Mr. B. L. Putzel, residing at No. 1006 North Second street, in this city, who stated that he had written the letter referred to at the request of Mrs. Rath; that Mr. Borden had called upon him in company with the two girls (Augustina and Annie Pawelski), and the girls expressed themselves very much pleased with their home in New Jersey, and went back there, the girls also, at the same time, stating that they knew their parents were in Wisconsin. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 22d of February, A. D. 1870.
DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Edward K. Tryon, being duly sworn, did depose and say—That he has read the affidavit of his colleague, Detective Benjamin Franklin, in relation to the investigation of the alleged abduction of the Pawelski family, or members thereof, and corroborates the statements made by Mr. Franklin in every particular. E. K. TRYON.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 22d day of February, A. D. 1870. DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Henry Klohr being duly sworn, did depose and say that he keeps a hotel at the northwest corner of Front and Union streets, in the city of Philadelphia; on the 7th of July last I was out at the New York depot, in the Twenty-fourth ward; on the arrival of the New York train emigrant line due at 11·30 P. M., I met the family of Michael Pawelski, consisting of eight persons; I took them in charge, put them in a wagon of mine, and conveyed them myself that same night to my own home, being the place above stated, where I furnished them a room with beds and bed clothing, several beds, enough to comfortably accommodate them; and they all slept in beds, I suppose, as there was abundance for that purpose. The next morning they had a substantial warm breakfast, the same as the other boarders and at the same table, my bar-keeper and also my driver eating at the same time and at the same table. After breakfast was over, I sent my wagon and my driver over to the abovementioned depot and procured their baggage, which embraced three large bags, and had it conveyed to my house. When it reached there it was placed in one corner of the dining-room, being the space usually appropriated for that purpose. After breakfast was over and the baggage was placed away, the father (said Michael Pawelski) came to me and said he had no money and could not pay his bill; the boarding bill was eight dollars, transportation of family and baggage from depot to my house was two dollars, and two dollars cash loaned, making a total of twelve dollars, which is yet unpaid. He at the same time remarked, always speaking in broken German or Prussian-Polish, which I could somewhat understand, that he wanted work for his family, and would like to get them places, to which I responded that I did not think I could aid the whole of them in obtaining places, but I would do the best I could. I then went to attend to my ordinary business leaving the family in the house, occupying their time the best they could. In the course of that very same morning a very respectable gentleman, a substantial farmer, residing at Bridgeport, or near there in Gloucester county, in the State of New Jersey, by the name of Thomas G. Borden, came in to see me, and as I have from time to time furnished help, both farm hands and servant people, for housework, before, he asked me if I could help him with a servant girl. He said he only wanted one. I told him I had two girls who wanted work, and mentioned the circumstances of the arrival of this family, and that the girls I wanted the places for were the daughters of this Michael Pawelski; he then saw the girls and said he would take them both home with him, and would do what would be right by them after he seen what they could do; he said he thought if he could not keep them both he could furnish a home for one of them with his neighbor, a Mr. Elmer Cooper, who owned and occupied a neighboring farm; the father, the mother, and also the whole family were present at my interview with Mr. Borden, as stated, consented to the arrangement, and seemed to be pleased with it—Mr. Borden in my presence handing the father his address; the girls shook hands with the other members of the family, there was a little crying at the idea of the separation, but they mutually wished each other good-by; then the two girls left that day (July 8) in the morning, and my wife furnished a good dinner for the remaining members of the Pawelski family, without any change whatever; about two or three weeks or more before that occasion, I was called upon by a man named Mayer or Meierer, residing somewhere near Chesapeake City, Suffolk county, Maryland, and asked if I could furnish a family to do work on a farm; recollecting this I stated it to Michael Pawelski, and said I thought if he (the farmer) could not accommodate them all, he might aid them, or those who would be left out, with homes perhaps close by; the family agreed to go; I gave the father a letter to Mr. Mayer or Meierer (I do not now recollect the exact name), and had them conveyed in my own wagon and with my driver to the steam propeller running down the Delaware river to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, making stoppages somewhere near Chesapeake City; this was all I know of that part of the family which took the steamer; I have since occasionally heard from the two girls through Mr. Borden, and believe the girls have comfortable homes, one with Mr. Borden and the other with a neighbor of his, and believe they both give satisfaction to this time, after the lapse of about two months subsequent to the above occasion; Michael Pawelski and his wife both called upon me and asked me if I would give up their baggage, at least two of their bags, to them leaving the other or third of the bags as security for the twelve dollars owing by them to me, as they were going West, which I declined doing until they paid the bill, telling them at the same time that if they had money enough to go West they had money enough to pay my bill; then they left and I have not heard from them since. I have seen the statement contained in the newspapers, said to have been sworn to by Michael Pawelski and his wife before one Louis Riedt, notary public of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; have read it in the German newspapers, *The Free Press* of this city, and do assert that so far as my association with the family referred to is concerned, it is utterly untrue. HENRY KLOHR.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 21st day of February, A. D. 1870. DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Josephine Rath being duly sworn, did depose and say—I am a widow lady; I reside No. 1228 Day street, in the Eighteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia; I am the sister-in-law of John Meyer, farmer, residing about one mile and a half from Chesapeake City, in Suffolk county, Maryland; I frequently visit my said brother-in-law, and was there in July last, and on my arrival there I found six members of the Pawelski family on the farm, residing with my brother-in-law; there were the father and mother, and four children; I mean to say that I believe Mrs. Pawelski was the stepmother. Whilst I was at the farm, Mr. Meyer obtained situations for Michael (the father) and a young man, not a son, who came with them down there, with a neighboring farmer, one Mr. Allen. I at that time spent two weeks there, during which time I observed the mother and the children did work for my sister, Mrs. Meyer, and when I left they still continued there. I made another visit to Mrs. Meyer's farm in the month of August, also, of last year. I found the various members of the Pawelski family at work or located as they were on my leaving on my last visit, and after staying there a day or two I left and returned home; and in the latter part of the same month I made a third visit to Mr. Meyer's, and found that, of the Pawelski family, the father, the mother, and the two smallest children had left the neighborhood, terminated the engagement, and started, as was supposed, for Wisconsin some two or three days before my arrival, and my sister informed me that, in the course of their preparation for leaving, she had furnished articles of food for them to sustain them on the way; three then still remained behind, and with Mr. Meyer, two of the members of the Pawelski family, a girl named Elizabeth and a boy named John; I remained on that third visit with Mr. Meyer's family about one week, and left the last named children still remaining with Mr. Meyer on my return from there; on the Wednesday next before last Christmas day, Mr. Meyer and Elizabeth Pawelski came up to the city and made me a visit, making my house their home during their stay here; Elizabeth Pawelski on Christmas day left my house and made a visit to her sisters Augustina and Annie, residing near Bridgeport, one with Mr. Borden, the other with Mr. Cooper; she (said Elizabeth) came back to my house on the next succeeding Tuesday, expressing herself very highly pleased with the visit to her sisters, and had left them in good health and very much contented. Elizabeth left me the next day (Wednesday), and went down home again—meaning to Mr. Meyer's—on my last visit to Mr. Meyer's in the latter part of August Elizabeth Pawelski gave me the address on a piece of paper of Mr. Borden, near Bridgeport, where her two sisters were located, which address on the paper was given to her by her father (Michael). After my return home during the month of September I had a friend named Putzel (Mr. B. L. Putzel) to write a letter for me to Mr. Borden, saying that John and Elizabeth Pawelski would like to see their sisters. The letter is hereto appended and marked "A." The reason I asked the favor of Mr. Putzel to write for me was because whilst I write in German, I am not good in writing in English. Mr. Borden, in response to that letter, brought both of the girls (Augustina and Annie) up to the city; they were brought to my husband's uncle's, Jacob Shoemaker, residing in Edward street, and when I learned they were there I went to see them. Lizzie and John Pawelski did not come to the city whilst their two sisters were here. They seemed contented, and on being apprised by me that their parents had gone out West, they were very willing to return to Mr. Borden's and Mr. Cooper's again, and they left the city the next day. Elizabeth Pawelski, when she was in the city at Christmas time, after her return from her sisters, spoke to me about the baggage which had been left at Mr. Klohr's. She said that on her mother's leaving Mr. Meyer's she left word with her to raise the money to pay Mr. Klohr's bill for board and other expenses, when they first came to Philadelphia, obtain the baggage and forward it to Milwaukee; that she had talked the matter over with her sisters, and they had agreed that they wouldn't do it, saying that the articles were not fit to use any more, having remained so long at the hotel, and they wouldn't do it anyhow, as Mrs. Pawelski was not their right mother, but only a stepmother, and had not used them right anyhow. My mother (Mrs. Stevens) resides within a quarter of a mile of Mr. Meyer's farm. She was up to see me about three weeks since, and spoke of Elizabeth and John Pawelski, that they were well and at Mr. Meyer's place yet. This is all I know about it.
JOSEPHINE RATH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 22d day of February, A. D. 1870. DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

["A."]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1869.—Mr. Thomas J. Borden—Dear Sir:—My object in writing to you is to inform you that the two young ladies that you took with you are requested by their brother John and sister Lizzie to come to Philadelphia, as they would like to see them; also tell them that their mother went out West. If they come to Philadelphia they are to call at No. 1006 North Second street, three doors above Beaver. Yours respectfully,
B. L. PUTZEL.

I mean the two German girls that you took from the boarding house in Dock street. Please answer.

The following telegram was sent:—

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1870—Louis Riedt, Notary Public, Milwaukee, Wis.:—The four children of Michael Pawelski left here for Wisconsin February 15. Please let me know at once if they have arrived.
DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor.

Telegram dated MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23, 1870.

To Mayor of Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—Michael Pawelski's four children, adults, arrived here at my office Saturday, about 1 o'clock A. M., Feb. 19, 1870, in good condition, declaring that a woman who was on the train tried in Pittsburg to bring them again in a boarding-house: it was one of Mr. Klohr's servants.
Respectfully, LOUIS RIEDT.

On the 23d day of February, A. D. 1870, before me, Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, personally appeared Henry Klohr, who being duly sworn, did depose and say that he has had no agent, runner, or other employe of his in the city of Pittsburg, nor any person authorized to act for him in said city of Pittsburg, since the month of September last (1869), and that the statement contained in the telegram of this date from Louis Ried or Reidt to the Mayor of Philadelphia that the Pawelski girls or boy were accosted on the cars or in Pittsburg by a servant is entirely false. HENRY KLOHR.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of February, A. D. 1870. DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 24, 1870.—Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—Your recent communication to the Governor in relation to the Pawelski abduction, etc., is duly received. His Excellency requests me to express his gratification and thanks to you for your promptness and energy in this matter, and to say that you have his consent to make such publication of the facts connected with the whole matter as in your discretion you deem proper.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. JORDAN, Secretary of Commonwealth.

[NOTE.—The newspapers of this State and the West generally have given a wide circulation to the slander so completely refuted in the above. It will be doing simple justice if they give place to as much of the refutation as possible.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY
S. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street).

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc.
No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4l wfmst

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
60,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,370·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel R. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. JANUARY 1, 1870.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL	$500,000·00
ASSETS	2,783,581·00
Losses paid since organization	20,000,000·00
Receipts of Premium, '69	1,991,837·43
Interest from investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450·00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846·00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708·00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620·00
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558·00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944·00
Accrued Interest	20,257·00
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198·00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900·00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000·00
	$2,783,581·00

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Chas. W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
Geo. L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-Pres't.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 10 §

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 309 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keseler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 190

INSURANCE.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
"National Life Insurance Company
OF THE U. S. A.,"
For the Year Ending December 31, 1869.

PRESIDENT,
CLARENCE H. CLARK.
CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE,
JAY COOKE.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
HENRY D. COOKE, E. A. ROLLINS.
SECRETARY AND ACTUARY,
EMERSON W. PEET.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D.

Capital Stock paid in full...$1,000,000

Premiums received during the year	$532,803·03
Interest received from investments and income from all other sources	104,339·08
	$637,142·11

EXPENDITURES.

Life losses paid and surrendered policies	$44,422·13
U. S. and State Taxes	8,069·80
Commissions to Agents, salaries, medical examinations, advertising, printing, stationery, etc. etc	358,540·06
	$411,034·99

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1870.

United States and State Loans, Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans on Collateral Security	$1,160,537·13
Deferred Premiums and cash in hands of Agents	172,142·[illegible]
Cash on hand and in bank	109,963·[illegible]
Accrued Interest and all other Assets	23,961·[illegible]
	$1,466,505·[illegible]

2 19stuth6t

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	1[illegible]
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	68[illegible]
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country. JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. [illegible]SON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.
All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policyholders of this Company. [1 22 stuth2m
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18 karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORE

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
3 9§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS.

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS'
PIANOS.
BLASIUS BROS.
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
2 18 PHILADELPHIA

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street

Internal Revenue.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

The Committee on Ways and Means has taken up the Internal Revenue bill reported to the House March 9, 1869. It has been rumored that a reduction of internal taxation to the extent of thirty million dollars will be made. That there should be a diminution of the number of objects of Internal Revenue taxation there can be no question. The people, at every stage of the war for the maintenance of the integrity of the Federal Government, gave the most unmistakable evidence of their determination to pay all the moneys assessed upon them, and of their love for the old flag by voluntary contributions in aid of every enterprise looking to the sustenance and comfort of the brave boys who faced danger and death that the Union should survive. And when hostile armies had been disbanded, the credit of the United States had so large a claim upon the honest sentiment of the masses, that burdens have been cheerfully borne that no distrust might arise against the nation's indebtedness. But there is no longer any necessity for the imposition of "heavy burdens;" and the policy of the Government must now be shaped in raising revenues to avoid pinching the industry of the country. Taxes levied upon distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco and cigars, bank and railroad dividends, legacies and successions, by the use of stamps, and special taxes or licenses on a very few interests, should be the extent of Internal Revenue taxation. From these sources or objects a sufficient sum can be raised, which, together with customs duties, will meet every obligation of the Government in the way of interest on loans, and the ordinary and economical expenses of administration, while securing surplus enough to pay a portion of the principal of the debt every year.

Some of our over-careful and very prudent members of the Senate and House will scarcely adopt this view. They are not unwise in their prudence, and not to be blamed for thinking it pre-eminently necessary to raise enough revenue. They are, however, asked to consider the business interests of the country; and to pay due regard to the question whether a scheme of internal taxation cannot be perfected which will, while securing ample revenue, be less exacting upon humble trades and professions, and further removed from every-day personal demands upon the million than is the present law. Every member of both houses should regard it as imperative upon him to give an earnest attention, at the earliest possible moment, to the question how best to devise internal taxes with least friction upon industrial pursuits. The people will remember those who so act with their favor. There is as much patriotism in measures which tend to ease the general burdens of taxation, as there is in devising the ways and means which support the administration of public affairs. Let those national legislators who desire to be informed consult the last official report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and they will very easily discern the objects of taxation which may be dispensed with to the advantage of their constituency, and without embarrassment to the Treasury. Let us have such legislation as will put us alongside of the well-informed nations of the Old World in the framing of excise laws, drawing from luxury the bulk of the revenue. England and France do not glean from their labor to supply their exchequers, but drive straight at the luxuries of life for their largest demands. Income tax, it is true, is retained under the excise system of Great Britain—it has lords and princes to maintain—and it is only a mild form of tithes to aid in keeping up the "livings" of hereditary caste. The United States of America has its "livings," but they do not require the pabulum of income tax, nor do they need that an inquisition should be made into the private affairs of every successful or unsuccessful merchant, mechanic, or laboring man, with a purpose to obtain the wherewithal to support official station. As a people we can much better afford to lessen the number of Government officials rather than not do away with the income tax. This Congress will make a good record when it does away with the income and other small internal revenue taxes. If it does not believe it, try it.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1870.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1870.

Mr. Seward

has been pestered by reporters, but he has conducted himself with that amiable impassibility which is often one of the characteristics of great public men who have travelled a long distance on life's road. The metropolitan paterfamilias intend giving him a dinner next Monday, not to-morrow.

The Church Music Association

gave its second concert last evening at Steinway Hall. These concerts are intended to be elegant specialties. They are under the direction of the flabby-eared Brown, the griffin of Grace Church, and the creator of fashionable law. This ecclesiastical Lycurgus decrees that the concerts of the Church Music Association shall be full-dress affairs. The usher at a London opera house bestows upon you no more rigid inspection than Brown and his minions do when you present yourself for admission to one of these affairs. Your card of admission conspicuously states that the occasion is an evening-dress one; the *attache* who brings it to you—if you are fortunate enough to be presented with one—draws your attention with respectful firmness to that fact. If in the face of these warnings you have the temerity not to don your dress-suit, you are ignominously denied admission, the sovereign sexton smiling fat scorn upon you the while. Last night the concert commenced at half-past eight, one strange feature being that the doors were closed and not allowed to be opened during the actual performance of the music. At the end of each movement they were thrown open for a few moments and late comers allowed to find places. The music was not particularly good—scarcely worth putting on an evening suit for the purpose of hearing it in.

"Punchinello."

Mr. Stephens, the proprietor of the new comic paper, *Punchinello*, is very sanguine of success. I hope it is true that he can afford to lose money. Rumor says that he is backed by sufficient to enable him to run the machine for two years in spite of obstacles that would swamp most other enterprises of the kind. I believe that it is the intention to make of *Punchinello* a Democratic organ. According to my notions wit and humor are of no political creed, and a publication which affects politics commences by hampering itself with one of the first causes of failure.

The Theatres

are presenting a number of novelties this week. Wallack's in *Lost at Sea* has placed upon the stage a remarkable specimen of realism. One of the scenes represents a conflagration, and the audience is treated to "real fire." The ingenuous critic of the *Daily Times* gushes over this dangerous bit of daring in an ecstacy that would irritate that rigid anti-realist, Richard Grant White. This gentleman insists, in the March number of the *Galaxy*, that *Hamlet*, as performed at Booth's, is a splendid blunder, because an attempt is made to give historical consistency to the furniture and costumes, while the play itself is full of anachronisms that could only be pardoned in a Shakespeare, and which prevent any fixed historical era being assigned to it.

Mr. and Mrs. Dominick Murray are at Wood's Museum playing in the *Golden Bubble*. Our country cousins, by-the-by, have transferred most of their affection from Barnum's to Wood's. Immediately upon entering the corridor there, you are entranced by the alluring smell of live animals, and as a rule the curiosities *upon* the stage there are quite as remarkable as those scattered through the rest of the building.

Crime in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn has just been discovered to be an immoral city—excessively so. It appears to have just come to light that its political system is a mixture of perjury and blackmailing, that its infants are poisoned by swill-milk, that its clerks and artisans are seduced by gambling hells and worse hells where more is staked although there is no gambling. These discoveries were made known to the public by the grand jury empanelled in the Kings County Court of Sessions. One of the most disgraceful facts is that the Raymond Street Jail is conducted upon much the same principles that Newgate used to be. Criminals of all grades and ages, and of both sexes, are mingled heterogeneously together, and those who enter novices in crime, come out greybeards in depravity. The Excise law is more scandalously violated there than in this city. Liquor is sold after midnight and during Sunday with scarcely a pretense of secrecy, and the swill-milk business has become an honored institution. Mr. Bergh saw there horrors which are too nauseous for me to transcribe. This speaks rather badly for the City of Churches. The outside of Brooklyn's cup and platter is so excessively clean that one is scarcely surprised to learn that the inside is so exceptionally full of extortion and rottenness. If Brooklyn really be as bad as she is represented, the longer she remains a separate city from us the better.

Newspaper Story Writers

find a wide field for their exertions in this city. There are a quantity of weekly papers devoted entirely to stories, and to these all the literary bummers, male and female, who cannot find permanent employment, resort. The stories pile in plentifully, and when accepted are sometimes very well paid for. There is always in New York a class of writers who prefer the uncertainties of Bohemianism—sometimes very brilliant, sometimes extremely abject—to the even, average wages of steady employment. They were not born to drudge, so they work spasmodically and achieve spasmodic results. To-day they wear purple and fine linen, to-morrow they dispose of these articles at the nearest pawnbroker's. They prefer making five hundred dollars in a lump and wasting it away, to working regularly for the modest sum of $25 or $30 per week. I might mention several well-known writers (who are not, however, to be confused with this Bohemian rabble) who are paid some thousands of dollars a year for the mere use of their names, and without really writing a page of foolscap in the course of the year. A certain well-known professor, who resides in a pretty villa up the Hudson, received no less than $10,000 last year for writing a series of papers which had no more brains in them than many a school-boy's essays. He laughs as he takes in the money, acknowledges that the whole system is a humbug; "but what would you have me do?" he pertinently asks. The proprietors of the paper are satisfied. They pay him for writing just such articles—essays that are quite within reach of the average intellect. Is he to blame because it pays him better than his professorship? ALI BABA.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR

CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade, and dealers in fancy articles, will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivaled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

1 17 Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:20 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

4 106

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 8 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7½, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:30, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¼ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:20 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 226 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 124 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 225

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 5:20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 3:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, President and General Superintendent.

11 1

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONT

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MATRIMONY.

Marriage of an Imbecile—The Greed of a Woman for Money.

A bill in equity has recently been filed in the Court of Chancery at New Castle, Del., which is attracting almost universal attention, and which will, no doubt, give rise to many nice legal points, and at the same time expose to the world the schemings and designings of two women for money. The prayer was presented to the Chancellor by the counsel for and in the name of one Richard Thomas, a citizen of Philadelphia. The purport of its contents, together with other facts interesting to the public, are as follows:—

Richard Thomas was the son of Samuel Thomas, who died in 1829, leaving a large and valuable property in the lower end of New Castle county, near Odessa, Del. Samuel provided in his will for the creation of a trust fund, to be administered by Daniel Corbit and the late Chief Justice James Booth, of Delaware, one-half to be for the benefit of his son Robert, whom he considered not sound in mind. These gentlemen accepted the trust, and have administered it up to a recent period, Wm. C. Spruance, Esq., of New Castle, being appointed by the court to fill the place of Judge Booth after that gentleman's decease.

From what has transpired it appears that these gentlemen have always entertained the idea that Richard's mind was not of the strongest calibre, and during the period intervening between the death of his father and the summer of 1869, they have frequently placed him in the Insane Asylums in West Philadelphia and Frankford. The present bill recites that he was discharged from the latter place in the summer of 1869 upon a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions.

This writ of habeas corpus, it appears, was applied for by a young man, a clerk in the book store of Richard's sister-in-law, Mrs. Jane Hamilton Thomas. This lady was at one time an agent for the sale of Episcopal publications in Philadelphia, and now occasionally publishes some charming works of a poetic and devotional character, such as a recent collection entitled "Thoughts that Cluster Round our Homes," etc., etc. She was the wife of William C. Thomas, a brother of Richard.

Upon the hearing of the habeas corpus, the trustees presented their view of Richard's incapacity for taking care of himself, and offered evidence to show the necessity of occasionally confining him within the pleasant halls of Frankford, or at Dr. Kirkbride's paternal mansion. But the court, being at that time sorely pressed by newspaper criticisms, decided that Richard's mind, if not above par, was at least too good for confinement, and consigned him to the care of his brother William, where he, of course, enjoyed also the oversight and guidance of brother William's wife, the lady previously referred to. It would appear that she was a woman of rare business qualifications, decided energy and nerve, which was perhaps more important in this case from the fact that she found her husband was neither sound in body or mind; and hence was under the necessity of committing him for a few weeks to an insane asylum, about the time of Richard's retirement.

However, Richard's case improved very rapidly, as that of William grew worse, and toward the latter part of September, 1869, on or about the 25th day thereof, he was married to a young lady, said to be about eighteen, a Miss Sally Clark, who was an adopted daughter of William Thomas. The ceremony of marriage took place at William's house in Philadelphia, in the parlor, while, at the same time, William himself was lying up stairs almost in a dying condition. The wedding was thus rendered, if possible, more extraordinary than it would have been, though the spectacle of an old, feeble-minded man of sixty-five years, bald, grey, and bent, being united to a girl of eighteen, would perhaps challenge ordinary comment. Considering the view that the trustees had always taken of Richard, as a person of imbecile mind, it would appear that he must have brightened up beyond their observation.

William, who, as before stated, was *in articulo mortis*, up-stairs while the ceremony proceeded down in the parlor, lived but a few days, and one morning the trustees in Delaware had the news communicated to them that Richard had "intermarried," as the petition in Chancery says. The letter also brought a bill of items for the affair, such as $20 for the minister, so much for the ring, so much for candy, tobacco, etc. Upon this the trustees, who could not, apparently, believe that the proceeding was altogether according to the statutes in such cases made and provided, refused to pay the bill for the wedding, refused to pay Richard's board at Mrs. J. Hamilton T.'s longer than to October 31, refused to recognize his marriage as valid, and declined to "come down" in any way, unless Richard would come down to Delaware, and live within their bailiwick, so to speak.

Hence arises this proceeding. The complainant prays that the defendants shall be ordered to pay over to him the clear amount of income derived from the trust for the maintenance of himself and wife. To this the defendants have not as yet made any answer, the law giving their counsel six months from the filing of the bill (January 31) in which to make up their mind what answer to make, and also to compile the requisite "sails," "as aforesaids," "whereases," etc.

Such is the gist of the case. The annual income sought to be recovered amounts to between $3000 and $4000, but from the spirit manifested by the trustees it doubtless will be years before the matter is decided, for they are determined to contest the matter to the utmost end the laws will allow.

An obstacle has also occurred but recently which will doubtless have the effect of materially altering the case, being nothing other than the death of Richard Thomas, which occurred on the 24th ult.

A SAM PATCH LEAP.—At No. 2754 Frankford road resides a German family, named Neilman, the head of the house, Christian, being a baker by profession. Last night Christian, wearied with the labors of the day, retired to bed about 9 o'clock, and soon snoring loud and deep apprised his wife that he was conversing with the spirits that throng the realms of Morpheus. The latter was about following his example when she was startled by Christian jumping out of bed, and before she could say a word he had pitched headforemost through the window, carrying the greater portion of the sash with him. The now horrified woman at once rushed down stairs, expecting to find the mangled corpse of her husband below. Imagine, then, her surprise when she found that he was alive, and merely complained of a sore back and some cuts from the window glass.

When the fact is taken into consideration that he issued from a third-story room, the affair partakes of the character of a miracle. After he had been returned to bed he was questioned as to the cause of his taking the fearful leap, when he stated that he had had a dream, and supposed that he was being pursued by a man armed with a large butcher knife, who wanted his life's blood.

Moral—Never eat too much kraut and speck after dinner hour.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?—That section of the city in the neighborhood of Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Cherry and Arch streets is visited almost nightly by thieves—the class of thieves who live by robbing clothes-lines, yards, kitchens, etc. Within the past few weeks over a dozen robberies have been reported in the neighborhood above mentioned, but no arrests have followed. It is seldom that an officer can be seen after nightfall in this part of the city, and we would suggest to his Honor Mayor Fox the necessity of detailing more policemen for duty in that neighborhood, or, if not, to see that the men who patrol the locality perform their duties more thoroughly and faithfully.

TRIFLING FIRES.—About 2 o'clock yesterday P. M. a trifling fire occurred in the unoccupied house No. 811 Race street. The roof was partly burned off.

About 7:30 P. M. the store No. 940 Market street was slightly damaged.

About 9 this A. M. the sieve works of Walker & Co., Front above Master, suffered a like loss.

SHARPERS.

An Old Dodge Successfully Practised.

Mary Jones is the name of a German married lady who resides at No. 827 Charlotte street. She is one of the beings who judge others by themselves, and who, never doing any wrong, never attribute wrong-doing to others. Yesterday, however, she had her eyes opened by a little transaction that has taught her that all men are not honest.

Whilst quietly pursuing her household duties she was called upon by a couple of neatly-dressed Germans, who stated to her that there had been a box of valuable goods forwarded to her through them by direction of an old relation who had recently died in Germany, and that all that prevented their delivering the box to her was the fact of their not having sufficient funds to pay the custom duties.

They conversed glibly, knew all her friends and relations, recounted many scenes that had occurred since she left Germany, and finally, after thoroughly ingratiating themselves in her favor, began to originate a plan for the procurement of the legacy. At length a happy thought occurred to them. They possessed a box of valuable jewelry which they carried with them. This they would sacrifice sooner than fail to carry out the request of the departed friend in Germany, and the bait taking, their generosity almost moved Mary to tears. She would listen to no proposal of such a nature, but would furnish the cash herself, which she did, handing them $300. They then handed her the box of jewelry, which she at first refused, but finally they prevailed on her to keep it as a mark of their honesty until they returned.

Patiently but anxiously Mary waited for the return of the men and her rich gift, but she waited in vain. Hour after hour passed by and they did not return. At length, wearied out, she sought counsel of a friend, who, smelling the mice, asked to see the jewelry. Imagine the feelings of Mary when she was told that it was bogus, and that the whole affair was a clean and complete swindle.

AN ORDINANCE OF INTEREST TO THE DRIVERS OF PASSENGER RAILWAY CARS.—In consequence of the frequent accidents arising from the collision of passenger railway cars at the intersection of streets, Mr. Franciscus on Thursday last offered the following bill in Select Council:—

"The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That hereafter passenger railway cars, in crossing at the intersections of streets, the cars running north and south shall have the right of way, and it shall be unlawful for any driver of a car running east or west to cross a passenger railway track, until after the car running north or south shall have passed, if the said last mentioned car shall be within forty feet of the crossing of said roads. Provided, That all passenger railway tracks running along streets cutting the squares diagonally, shall be considered as running east and west, for the purposes of this ordinance. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall suffer and pay a fine of ten dollars for each offense, for the use of the city, to be recovered before any alderman, as fines are now by law recoverable."

The ordinance passed without any opposition, and the same day it was messaged into Common Council and there unanimously concurred in. On Tuesday last the Mayor affixed his signature to the bill, and it is now a law, to be respected and obeyed as such.

DEATH OF AN OLD PHILADELPHIA PRINTER.—Mr. Isaac Ashmead, one of the oldest printers of Philadelphia, died at his residence, Girard avenue and Sixteenth street, on the evening of Tuesday last. He was in the 80th year of his age, having been born December 22, 1790, in Germantown. Mr. Ashmead was the first printer who introduced the composition roller, and was the first in this city who used a power-press, it being driven by horse-power. He was also the introducer of the hydraulic press for smoothing the printed sheets. In 1821 he had charge of the printing of the Adult Sunday-School Society, which was afterwards absorbed in the Sunday-School Union. He had charge of the printing of this latter society until the time of his death. He continued in the active discharge of his duties until a late period. He was for many years a member of the Board of School Directors. The funeral will take place on Friday next from his residence.

ONLY A BLUE COAT.—No. 1520 Ridge avenue is a tailor shop, occupied by one O. Menger. Into this place about 11:45 o'clock last P. M. a couple of burglars effected an entrance by jimmying open a back shutter. They then proceeded to search the place, when the barking of a small dog awakened the family sleeping above, and they were compelled to leave, taking with them as booty a policeman's coat that had been left for repairs. Once clear away they examined the article, and not wishing to reduce themselves to the level of a common policeman, they threw it into the street, where it was afterwards found by one of the force.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The Sons of Hibernia meet to-night at the Continental Hotel.

—Lo, the poor Indian, will talkee before the Universal Peace Society at Eleventh and Wood streets to-night.

—Does Mayor Fox desire to retain men on his force who sponge at all the theatres and make concert saloons their chief resort?

—Reporters are a scarce commodity in this city, and young men ambitious of becoming journalists will find here an abundance of opportunities to show the stuff of which they are made.

"HOME AGAIN."—There is perhaps no gentleman so widely known in this country as Dr. Schenck, if not personally, certainly professionally. All will be delighted to learn of his recent arrival from the "Sunny South" (Georgia), where he has sojourned for the past six weeks, it being a professional visit to numerous patients looking anxiously for the good Doctor, who, through solicitations from them, made his visit purely out of the kindness of his heart and his earnest desire to restore to health all who suffer with consumption.

CORSETS.—What a man wants with corsets we cannot imagine, although we are told that certain straight-backed individuals who promenade Chesnut street apply them to a purpose; but be that as it may, we have the fact before us that one John Dairy yesterday broke the window-glass of a store at Thirteenth and Kater streets, and stole therefrom a couple of pair of the article named. John was subsequently arrested and sent to prison by Alderman Bonsall.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Mr. Pugh's next "star" is Bayard Taylor, Esq., who will appear at the Academy of Music this evening and discourse upon "Reform and Art." This is a suggestive subject, and from so brilliant a writer and speaker as Mr. Taylor a lecture of unusual interest may be expected.

REOPENING OF CANAL NAVIGATION.—The Express Steamboat Company, William P. Clyde & Co., agents, advertise to-day the reopening of canal navigation to New York. Their steamers commence their regular daily trips on the 8th instant.

OPEN HOUSES.—The police of the Eleventh district last night found open doors and windows of twenty-four houses. The police of the Fourth district also found open the doors of No. 219 N. Third street. Where are the thieves?

THEFT OF CLOTH.—John Robinson, colored, has been held in $800 bail by Alderman Collins to answer the charge of the theft of two pieces of cloth from a store on South street, below Seventh, yesterday afternoon.

A COWARD.—A cowardly creature, misnamed a man, and calling himself William Sullivan, has been held in $600 bail by Alderman Hood to answer the charge of beating his wife. He resides at No. 1650 Mervine street.

VAGRANTS.—One hundred and five vagrants sought and were accommodated with lodgings last night in the Third District Station House, and eighty-three in the Tenth.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.
Card Engraver and Stationer,

A WHISKY MANIAC.

A Man Attempts to Murder his Wife and then Shoots Himself Dead—Touching Act of his Little Daughter.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writes:—

The town of Freeburg was in a high state of excitement yesterday, on account of an attempt at homicide and the success of a premeditated suicide.

William Heisner (or Eisner), a German by birth, and a cooper by trade, was the unfortunate victim. He came to Freeburg some time last year, and had gained the reputation of being an excellent workman. He fell, however, into slavery to his appetite, and was seldom seen in a sober state. His family suffered severely from his habits of intoxication. A few months ago he was arraigned before the police magistrate for beating his wife when she was on the eve of confinement of a child.

Of late it seems that he sank even more, and could not have been classed with sane people. Several times he was heard to menace his wife with death, and also to threaten to take his own life. During the cold and bitter nights of this week, he would come home, devour his meal like a maniac, and then, expelling his wife and children, would close the doors on them. On the eve before his death he had taken a large amount of liquor, and raved the greater part of the night in his madness. Early yesterday morning he took most of his wife's clothes and burned them, and then taking a navy revolver fired at his wife. The shot failed, however. Then going into the stable he placed the pistol to his temple, and by a pull of the trigger sank into eternity's abyss.

His little daughter hearing the report ran to the stable, to see her father a lifeless corpse. He had fallen with his head on the old skull of a dead ox, and the child, with instinctive affection, ran to the house, got a pillow and placed it below his head. The bullet is said to have gone entirely through his head.

The Coroner was in due time summoned, held an inquest, and took the body to Belleville for interment. Mr. Heisner leaves a wife and two children unprovided for.

The greatest excitement prevailed and many people went to behold the victim of his own rashness. The people of Freeburg will doubtless assist the family with provisions and the means for living.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

The Preparations Made by the Prisoner's Counsel for the Approaching Event.

As the time draws near for the trial of Daniel McFarland for the killing of Albert D. Richardson, in November last, public interest in this celebrated case is revived, and public anticipation is keenly aroused by the probabilities of startling disclosures, which have been openly hinted at. The counsel engaged for the defense are Messrs. John Graham, Charles S. Spencer, and Eldridge T. Gerry, all gentlemen of well-known legal attainments, and all remarkable for pertinacity in behalf of their clients. The prosecution will, of course, be conducted by Judge Garvin, the District Attorney, and in view of his well-known dislike for the introduction of private counsel, it is probable that no attorneys outside of the District Attorney's office will take any prominent part in the conduct of the case for the people.

The evidence thus far taken in preliminary examinations by the prisoner's counsel has been very voluminous. An immense number of private examinations have been made, and the investigation has extended over a very large range of topics and of years, some commissions for taking testimony having been sent as far as Europe, and it is now thought it will be two weeks from next Monday, or March 21, when the defense will be ready.

A BIG THING.

The Richest Silver Mine in the World in Kentucky.

A very respectable gentleman, a physician, who resides near Louisville, informs the *Courier-Journal* that he discovered a silver mine of unparalleled richness in Grayson county, Kentucky. He is the possessor of the secret of discovering the presence of buried and hidden metals, and while prospecting and experimenting upon a tract of 4000 acres which he owns in that county, he discovered a deposit of nearly pure silver. He says that he has taken out a number of pieces of the ore, which, upon being assayed, were found to contain a larger per cent. of silver than any ore hitherto discovered. The mines are almost inexhaustible. White Pine is a mere pocket compared with this mine. The national debt could be paid from the product of this mine and not be missed. The gentleman is very confident that he has got a big thing, and as soon as the roads get good in the spring he will commence the work of developing the mine in earnest.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood.

The following judgments were entered this morning:—

David Giltinan vs. Catharine Strong. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and *venire facias de novo* awarded. Agnew, J.

Demott's appeal from the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Parker's Estate. Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree reversed. Sharswood, J.

Campbell vs. O'Neil. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded. Sharswood, J.

Tatham vs. Lewis. Appeal from the Nisi Prius. Decree affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

In the case of Robert Springs, alias James Hawley, charged with obtaining letters from the mail by false pretense, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

In the case of Lewis Grimm, charged with selling lottery policies, before reported, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Matthias Kaas, the pawnbroker at Eleventh and Poplar streets, was this morning put on trial, being charged as accessary before the fact to a burglary, and with receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen. The case of the Commonwealth, as alleged, was the following:—Nicholas Marshall, a shoemaker, lives at No. 1104 Poplar street, having the accused as a near neighbor, but being only slightly acquainted with him; on the night of December 24, 1869, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, his house was entered by burglars by way of a trap-door on the roof, and $3300—$3000 in Government bonds and $300 in bank notes—were stolen away; the thieves also stole the deed for the property, but finding it useless they threw it into an adjoining yard, where it was found and returned to him; no clue could be obtained of the thieves, and the only thing that could be done was to notify the department at Washington of the theft, in order that a strict look out for the bonds should be kept. Two years having passed away, Kaas sold a fifty-dollar bond to the Drexels, which upon being forwarded to Washington was pronounced to be one of those that had been stolen from Marshall. Kaas was informed of this, and required to make an explanation, and he soon appeared at the bank with a receipt for the price of the bond from one G. Carr, No. 1614 Ogden street, but a thorough search failed to find any such person, and a mistake in the figures of the receipt was detected.

Some time before the robbery Kaas had been on several occasions in Marshall's store to have fifty and one hundred dollars notes changed; and when Mr. Marshall called upon him one day to inquire whether he had a safe for sale, he, Kaas, said he supposed a small house safe for the keeping of bonds was what was wanted.

From these facts the defendant was arrested and this prosecution commenced. On trial.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton steady; sales of 600 bales middling upland at 23. State and Western Flour dull; State, $4·70@5·80; Western, $4·70@6 20; Southern without decided change. Wheat dull, and declined 1c.: No. 2, spring, in store, $1·15; No. 3, rejected, $1·01; winter red Western, $1·29@1·30. Corn—New scarce, and 1c. higher; new mixed Western, 93@97c. Oats dull at 62@63½c. for State, and 55@56½c. for Western. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $26·25; prime mess, $20·50@21. Lard quiet; steam in tierces, 14¼@14¾c. Whisky nominal; Western, $1@1·01.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Governor of Washington Territory Appointed.

Colored Congressman in Dewesee's Place

Defeat of Colonel Segar as Representative at Large.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Bonaparte-Noir Tragedy.

HARRISBURG AFFAIRS

The Watt-Diamond Case.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington Territory.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate Committee on Territories has agreed to report in favor of Mr. Solomons for Governor of Washington Territory, vice Flanders, removed.

The Cadetship Investigation.

The non-arrival of General Schofield to testify in the case of Butler of Tennessee before the Military Committee will postpone action for another day. The committee to-day appointed two of its members to proceed to Philadelphia and take the testimony of the witness who is sick, in the case of the member from Pennsylvania who is said to have sold a cadetship. The committee has not stirred up any new cases.

Railway Subsidies.

The Committee of Public Lands had a protracted discussion to-day on several bills before it for grants of lands to railroads. The drift of opinion in the committee is reported as decidedly against any further grants of public lands in this manner. The Committees on Pacific Railroad and Railways and Canals, however, are maturing various bills giving large subsidies to railroads in the shape of public lands.

Regulating Ocean Cables.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee agreed to-day to report a bill to regulate inter-oceanic telegraph cables. It provides for landing cables on the shores of the United States, and that all foreign cables shall be lauded provided the United States shall have the same privilege as foreign governments.

A Negro M. C.

The North Carolina Senators have a despatch from Governor Holden, of that State, relative to the election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Deweese. The indications are that a colored man named Harris will be nominated, and there is little doubt of his election.

Reconstruction of Tennessee.

The Reconstruction Committee is considering the propriety of reporting a bill for the reconstruction of Tennessee, on the ground that her Legislature has violated the Reconstruction acts. The Tennessee delegation is to have a hearing before the committee on Saturday. Ben Butler contends that Congress can deal with Tennessee as with Georgia.

Defeat of Segar.

The Committee on Elections to-day decided, by a vote of 7 to 5, against the claim of Colonel Segar as a representative at large from the State of Virginia.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following bills were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Chandler, to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northwestern, and Northeastern frontiers of the United States.

By Mr. Pomeroy, to enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad to extend a branch of their road.

By Mr. Hamlin, to define the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court of the District Court of Columbia.

By Mr. Howard, to repeal certain acts passed by the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to change the judicial circuits. The Senate Committee's amendments defining the limits of the circuit were agreed to.

The amendment requiring Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to be residents of their respective circuits, and that a vacancy shall be filled by a resident of the circuit, but permitting the Chief Justice to reside in any circuit to which he may be allotted, without a change of residence, was discussed until the morning hour expired.

House.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Minn.), the Senate joint resolution allowing the settlers on the late Sioux reservation in Minnesota to the first of March, 1871, to make proof and payment on their claims, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Griswold offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Internal Revenue law as to place the manufacture of brick on the free list, and to exempt from revenue tax persons engaged in quarrying blue stone. Adopted.

Mr. Heaton offered a like resolution for a decided reduction in the rate of taxation on the distillation of brandy exclusively from grapes, peaches, and apples. Adopted.

Mr. Ingersoll asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all papers relating to the Piegan massacre in Montana.

Mr. Stevenson (Ohio) objected.

Mr. Ingersoll—I would like to know what tribe the gentleman belongs to.

Mr. Stevenson—I objected because the gentleman assumes that there has been a massacre.

Mr. Ingersoll—I think I have a right to assumed.

Mr. Stevenson—Then I have a right to object.

The bill reported in the morning hour yesterday by Mr. Ingersoll for grant of lands for a railroad from St. James, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark., came up, and after various amendments was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Wood, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to regulate inter-oceanic telegraph communication with foreign countries. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Cox presented the petitions of citizens of Saratoga county, N. Y., for the discontinuance of the income tax.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize the building of military and postal railway from Washington to New York.

The bill having been read at length, Mr. Wood inquired of Mr. Ingersoll whether he proposed to put upon its passage now, without discussion, a bill that had occupied half an hour in the reading.

Mr. Ingersoll inquired of the Speaker whether, if the bill were not disposed of to-day, it would not go over and continue to be the business of the morning hour until finally disposed of?

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Kerr remarked that Mr. Winchester, who represented the committee, was absent on account of sickness, and that the bill was too important to be rushed through without discussion.

Mr. Ingersoll said that he had not been aware either of the illness or absence of Mr. Winchester.

Mr. Cox inquired on what principle the incorporators named in the bill had been selected?

Mr. Ingersoll said that it was on the principle of selecting men of capacity and integrity to discharge public trusts.

Mr. Cox inquired whether they were from New York or from all along the line.

Mr. Ingersoll said they were not from any particular locality. He had no objection to a reasonable amount of debate, but the subject had been discussed last Congress, and a bill substantially the same had been passed by the House.

Mr. Kerr hoped the bill would be allowed to go over to the next morning hour, on Tuesday. It was a burlesque on legislation to undertake to pass such a bill after half an hour's discussion. It involved many of the most important questions touching the powers of the Government, and it would be monstrous to rush it through.

Mr. Ingersoll submitted that he was not disposed to rush anything through, nor would it be a burlesque on legislation to do so. The same power proposed to be exercised by Congress in this bill had been exercised before.

Mr. Swann—Never.

Mr. Kerr—There is no case in the history of the Government that justifies the passage of this bill.

Mr. Ingersoll—There is a difference of opinion on that.

Mr. Kerr—There is no analogy to this bill in any law ever enacted by Congress and I propose to show that to the House if I get an opportunity.

Mr. Swann—I appeal to the gentleman to give us an opportunity to be heard, and to fix some day for the consideration of the bill, when we on this side of the House can present our views, which, I think, will satisfy the House that this bill proposes establishing a most important principle, in upsetting the whole internal improvement system of the country that has grown up under State supervision and by means of private capital.

The Speaker remarked that that objection defeated the arrangement.

Mr. Allison asked the Speaker for his opinion as to whether, if the bill were made the special order for the 29th of March, it would be reached before July.

The Speaker remarked that his opinion was not worth more than that of any experienced member.

Mr. Scofield proposed that the discussion should go on during the morning hour, and then the House would be sure to dispose of it.

The Speaker remarked that the bill was now in the morning hour, and must so continue till the end of the session, unless the House ordered otherwise or disposed of it.

Mr. Ingersoll said he was disposed to be as liberal as the House would permit him to be in the condition of the public business. He was willing to have the bill made a special order, when the bill could be discussed to any length the House desired, and when amendments could be offered and voted on. He asked the Speaker to state the condition of the pending special order.

The Speaker stated that after the morning hour to-day the bill for the reorganization of the army was a special order; next was the special order on the two bills reported from the select committee on the causes of the decay of American commerce.

On the 22d of March, the bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah was the special order against all other intervening rules and orders. The other special orders were subject, of course, to motion by the chairmen of the Committees of Ways and Means and of Appropriations to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Ingersoll proposed that this bill should be made the special order for the 22th of March, independent of the right of the chairmen of the Committees of Ways and Means or of Appropriations to move to go into committee.

Mr. Alison said he should object to that, because it would interfere with the tariff and tax bills.

Mr. Twitchell moved that the bill be recommitted, and that the committee report the names of all the incorporators whose names were inserted without their consent.

Mr. Ingersoll declined to yield for that motion. The assumption was not warranted by the facts.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that the bill was not unlike other bills that had passed the House, and that if it were discussed from now till July there could not be much additional light thrown on it. The House should go to work and dispose of it, and get it out of the way as soon as possible.

Mr. Ingersoll—Very well. I am ready for that.

Mr. Swann—I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. Scofield to Mr. Ingersoll—Go ahead and make your speech.

Mr. Ingersoll—I am willing that the gentleman from Maryland shall offer his amendment and have a vote taken on it.

Mr. Swann offered his amendment providing that the road should not be constructed without the consent of the States through which it passed.

Mr. Ingersoll moved the previous question on the amendment, and the House seconded it.

The vote was taken, and the amendment rejected by a party vote—Yeas 48, nays 115.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till the morning hour on Tuesday.

FROM THE STATE.

The Watt-Diamond Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 3.—Another meeting of the committee to consider the Watt-Diamond case was held last night. Many witnesses were called, and the Democratic tactics, as illustrated in the elections in the lower wards of Philadelphia, were clearly shown up.

Abundant testimony was offered to show that the First division of the Eighth ward was in complete possession of roughs and repeaters, and that Republicans were not allowed to approach the windows at all. This testimony was in support of the motion to strike out the vote of that division.

The State Treasuryship.

Messrs. Moore, McGrath, and Kemble are to appear to-night before the Investigating Committee on the Treasury. They will probably refuse to answer the questions put to them.

FROM EUROPE.

Prince Bonaparte Summoned.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, March 3.—The Procureur-General yesterday served a notice upon Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte to appear before the High Court of Justice, to answer in the matter of the Victor Noir homicide.

The Darien Survey.

LONDON, March 3.—Commander Edwards, who surveyed a route across the Isthmus of Darien for a ship canal in 1854, writes to the *Standard* to-day exulting in the resumption of the project, and expresses his belief in its perfect feasibility.

Russia and Switzerland.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—The Russian Government has withdrawn its demands recently made upon Switzerland for the surrender of Rebchajeff, the Russian criminal who fled to that country for an asylum.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$8000 N Pa 6s..is.c.	91	7 sh Penna R.is.	57
$5000 City 6s, Old...		100 sh Read R.....	48⅞
Monday..100¼		200 do..is.s30.	48¾
$500 do.....100¾		100 do.....s30.	48·81
$3000 City 6s, New.	101¾	100 do.....	48⅞
$3000 Pa 6s, 2d se...	106¾	100 do....b10.	48⅞
$5000 Am Gold..2d.	115¾	100 do.....	48⅞
4 sh Lef Val.....	54½	400 do.is.b15wn.	48⅞
13 do...b5wn.	54¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$12000 Leh gold l....	91	200 sh O C & A R R.	40¾
$3500 W Jer 7s.....	96	100 sh Hestonville..	12¾
$550 Leh Con L....	77	5 sh Cam & A R.	115¾
$5500 City 6s, New.	101¾	100 sh Read R..b60.	48¾
$200 do.....	101¾		

CLOTHING.

Helpful Hints for Hard Times.

Be sure to get the worth of your money
When you buy your clothes.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure to get exactly the style of Clothes that are becoming to you.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure to see that your Clothes fit you snugly.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure to see that the material is good.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure to get durable Clothes.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure that you get them cheap enough.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Offer people
The worth of their money,
The style they want,
The elegance of fit,
The excellence of material,
The durability of the Garments,
AND THE CHEAP ENOUGH PRICE.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were	$18
" " "	$16	"	$20
" " "	$18	"	$22
OVERCOATS	$12	"	$16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Still Another Kerosene Disaster.

To-day's Cable Quotations.

The Sheldon Contested Election Case.

Treasury Expenditures for February.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Specie in the Bank of France.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, March 3.—The heavy flow of specie to the Bank of France continues. The amount on hand to-day is 12,000,000 francs greater than at the corresponding time last week.

The Conspiracy Against the Emperor.

The press of this city generally complain of the delay on the part of Government in clearing up the alleged conspiracy against the nation and the life of the Emperor.

Papal Infallibility.

ROME, March 3.—The sessions of the Œcumenical Council will be resumed next week. The Pope is confident of his ability to carry the proposition for infallibility.

The London Masons.

LONDON, March 3.—At the quarterly meeting of Masons, held in this city last evening, Earl De Grey and Ripon was chosen Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick recognized.

Respects to Mr. Burlingame.

PARIS, March 3.—A preliminary meeting of Americans was held in this city last evening to take action in relation to the death of Mr. Burlingame. It was agreed to call a large meeting next Wednesday, to be presided over by Mr. Washburne, the American Minister. Ex-Governor A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, who is now in this city, consented to deliver an oration. The Diplomatic Corps have been invited to be present.

Illness of Rev. Newman Hall.

LONDON, March 3.—The Rev. Newman Hall is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city.

The Suez Canal.

The steamer Brazilian returned from Bombay, on her last trip through the Suez Canal, with one of the largest cargoes ever shipped from Bombay. The captain reports that he had no difficulty whatever in his passage through the great canal.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—U. S. 5-20's closed firm at 95⅜.

PARIS, March 3.—The Bourse closed easier. Rentes 74f. 40c.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum closed quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Expenditures.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The expenditures of the Treasury Department for the month of February were as follows:—Civil and miscellaneous, $5,412,441; war, $3,862,757; navy, $1,570,063; pensions, $5,250,000; Indians, $203,227; total, $16,298,488. The above does not include expenditures on account of the principal and interest on the public debt.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending February 26:—

Boston	$472,499
New York	3,556,000
Philadelphia	149,296
Baltimore	151,410
New Orleans, from Jan. 22 to Feb. 12,.	406,950
Total	$4,879,767

Naval Orders.

St. George E. Wingate has been ordered to the Saugus. Master Washburn Maynard is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, Rhode Island. Ensign Jesse B. Smith is detached from signal duty and ordered to duty as Signal Officer on the Alaska.

The New Orleans Contested Seat in Congress.

Messrs. Stevenson and Burdett, of the sub-Committee on Elections, will make a majority report recommending that Mr. Sheldon, the sitting member from the New Orleans district, Louisiana, is entitled to his seat. Mr. Kerr will make a minority report that Mr. Hunt, the contesting member, is entitled to the seat now occupied by Mr. Sheldon. Both reports will be made directly to the House, without previous submission to the entire committee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Burned to Death.

BUFFALO, March 3.—A daughter of Daniel Bellinger, of Towanda, aged seventeen years, was burned to death last night by the explosion of a lamp containing patroleum. The body was so badly burned that the entrails were exposed.

Town Election.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Complete returns of the town elections in Erie county have been received. The Democrats carry 15 out of 25 towns. The Board of Supervisors will consist of 27 Democrats and 23 Republicans.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 3.—The entire Democratic ticket in Roudont was elected by 600 majority.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Fire in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—A fire occurred at Owensboro, Ky., yesterday, which destroyed property as follows:—A. Berryman, saddler, loss $500; Hirsh & Weil, clothing, $1500; Mrs. Morris, millinery, $2500. The buildings belonged to Mrs. Scott, who loses $10,000; insurance small.

Texas Markets.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 3.—Cotton—Net receipts, 1791 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3053 bales; coastwise, 1474 bales; sales of 1150 bales; stock on hand, 46,397 bales. Market very dull and unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given. Good ordinary, 19@19¼.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Obituary.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Dr. David O'Keefe, physician at the Marine Hospital, died on